CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates,

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,268—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th June
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th „
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th „
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	3rd Aug
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th „
* ARABIA	7903	J.L. Parfitt	17th „
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th „
* PERSIA	8000	W.A. Wheler	31st „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57. Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 3,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA" 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 7th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th June 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing.

Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS. and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	1[illegible]
With Single Temple	50	24	18
With Cure	50	24	18
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	18

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

STILL AND SPARKLING LIGHT WINES.

SUITABLE FOR USE IN THE HOT WEATHER.
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

		Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
STILL-HOCKS.			
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	21 0	11 8
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	„	24 0	13 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	„	......	25 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	„	29 0	......
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	„	21 0	11 0
OPPENHEIM	„	19 0	10 0
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet	„	30 0	15 0
SPARKLING HOCK.			
SUPERIOR, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	„	45 0	23 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES,			
FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	Per doz.	40 0	21 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	„	49 0	......
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPARELL, very rich, delicious Bouquet	„	56 0	30 0
SAUTERNES.			
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	21 0	12 0
BARSAC, light Table Wine	„	21 8	13 0
HUNGARIAN WINES.			
These Wines are favourably known for their medical properties, and have been highly recommended by the Medical profession.			
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	21 0	13 0

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE PRODUCERS BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO. LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article, Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years, per month. Rs. a.
COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—			
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in.	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0
HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—			
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
„ „ Uprights	„ 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	„ 18	Set of Insulators	„ 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs. A.	SMALL SIZES.		Rs. A.
ROYAL	per 100	4 12	ROYAL	per 100	3 12
EXTRA	„	3 12	EXTRA	„	3 0
IMPERIAL	„	2 12	IMPERIAL	„	2 8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2 12	FINE	„	2 4
			PRINCESS	„	1 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being then free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

OPPOSITE MAIN ENTRANCE, PRINCES DOCK.

A CONCERT

IN AID OF THE ABOVE INSTITUTE
Will be given by the STEWARDS of the
P. & O. s.s. "Persia,"

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, the 6TH JUNE, at 9 P.M.

ADMISSION:—Few Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Second Seats, Re. 1. Back Seats, Annas 8.

Seamen will be admitted FREE on Application to the Harbour Chaplain.

Tickets can be had on Board the s. s "PERSIA," and at Victoria Dock, the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, Frere Road.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN THE LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KURLA.

ON and after MONDAY next, the 10th of June, 1901, and until further notice the UP TRAIN now leaving Kurla daily at 11 0 and arriving into Bombay at 11-40 will instead leave Kurla at 10 50 and arrive into Bombay at 11-30.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 4th of June, 1901.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN NURSE to act as a training Sister. She must hold a certificate of 3 years at least training in a recognised Hospital and also be a qualified Midwife, unmarried and between 28 and 33 years of age. Pay Rs. 175 per mensem plus messing and uniform allowances, free quarters. Address, giving copies of testimonials certificates, &c., to "SENIOR CIVIL SURGEON, Rangoon."

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of RANGRAO RAGHOBA JOSHI, late of Bombay a minor Hindu Inhabitant deceased.

RAGHOONATH VISHWANATH JOSHI, residing at Khetwady Lane outside the Fort and VINAYAK SADANAND JOSHI, residing at Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 5th day of June, 1901.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.........	£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A & B

FOR ERADICATING WEEDS, &c., ON RAILWAY TRACKS, PARK DRIVES, AND OPEN SPACES.

This new and novel substance Removes and Prevents Oxidation on Iron and Steel; Preserves and Seasons Wood, and is an unfailing protection against White Ants: Eradicates Obnoxious Vegetation &c., &c.

The Best and most Efficacious Germicide.

KILLS PLAGUE BACILLI, &c.

For Full Particulars, apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

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Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	„ 4½
Third do	„ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly............	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Head Office :—CALCUTTA.

Branches :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

Sub-Branches :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Deli (Sumatra).
Thaiping.
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Foochow
Manila
Cebu Philippines
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,310,000

Head Office :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

Bankers—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar.
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, June 4

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 93 13-16	=
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	=—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	£108	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63 1-4	= „
Bar Silver in London	27 1-2	=—1-8
„ New York	60	=—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·19	=
„ New York	4·88 1-8	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England...	4 per. cent.	= „
„ Short London Bills...	3 1-4 „	= —1-8
„ Indian Bank Bills	3 1-4 „	= —1-8

Amount paid into Bank of England £100,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats 50. Imports 3,000 bales. Spot 4 13-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

June.	June-July,	Aug.Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·22	4·21	4·15	3.59	3 59

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	12,000 bales.
Do. last year	3,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 „
Do. to Continent	2,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4
Futures month of Sept.	7·09 = + 2
Do. do. Dec	7·03

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 47 = plus 1s. May-June, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk sellers, tone firmer.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 44 = plus 1s. 3d, May-June Antwerp sellers, tone firmer.

Rapeseed Brown, 39 1-2 = plus 1s 6d. June-July Hamburg value, tone firmer.

Linseed 48 = —3d. May-June, Amsterdam sellers, tone steady.

Arrivals—Foreric, Methley Hall, Barbara.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 5th June, 1901.

Cotton	7,537 bales.
Wheat	32,580 cwts.
Linseed	12,107 „
Rapeseed	11,112 „
Gingellyseed	893 „
Poppyseed	7,574 „
Groundnuts	Nil „
Castorseed	6,232 cwts.
Rice	6 937 „
Myrabollams	2,607 „

WEDNESDAY, June 5.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at yesterday's closing rates but during the course of the morning 3 months' sight bills are reported to have been placed at 1s. 4 1-8d. The quotations remain nominally unchanged, and we hear of no enquiry for Bank paper. We quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32d.
„ Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 18d
„ Francs	169 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	145 1-2
„ Shanghai	198 1-2
„ Japan	147 1-2
	Rs.
English bar silver	74-6 ready.
Do.	74-4 1st settlement.
Do.	74-0 2nd do
English bar gold	24-2 ready.
Mint gold	23-10 do

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 95 1-8 for the settlement and closes at 95 1-16. The big speculators are not operating and we hear of few transactions to-day We quote :—

95	for cash.
95 1-16	1st July settlement

SEEDS.

A slightly better enquiry due to little improvement in the yarn market. Petits have advanced to Rs. 1,720.

FREIGHT.

The market continues firm. Business has been done for Genoa, June, at 16s. and July at 15s. For Antwerp also a small lot of poppyseed has been booked at 15s. for July. Sellers are asking higher rates which checks business.

Linseed.—This market is quiet owing to easier advices from Europe, with a smaller enquiry. We quote Rs. 9-9.

Rapeseed, is firm with a fair business passing.
Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 6-8.
Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 7-5 to 7-7,
Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 8-0..
Poppyseed, firm with few sellers Rs. 8-5 to 8 5 1-2
Castorseed, steady Rs. 33.
Wheat unchanged. White Delhi Rs. 4-11.

COTTON.

There is absolutely no change to report in this market. There is no enquiry from shippers to Europe, while for Japan a few purchases are reported The local Mills continue to buy daily according to their requirements. To-day's sales are estimated at 3,000 Bales. There is a rise of Re. 1 per candy in stapled Oomras, other quotations are unchanged. In the new crop there is nothing doing.

A VENETIAN LOVE TRAGEDY.

There has been a rather remarkable love tragedy in Venice. A young officer of the Artillery recently fell in love with the daughter of a lawyer. He made an appointment to meet her in one of the churches, but it so happened that the girl's brother was attending mass at the time and saw the young couple together. He waited for them to leave the building and then demanded an explanation, which the officer refused to give. This so infuriated the man that he struck the officer, who wore spectacles, a violent blow in the face, smashing his glasses, and nearly destroying one of his eyes, thus ruining his military career. The accident so preyed upon the young officer's mind that he took boat to Mestre and there shot himself through the heart. He was a well-known figure in Venetian society, and is the only son of one of the oldest Italian families.

AN EMBARRASSED STATION-MASTER.

The love of the North for pigeon contests is well known, and received another illustration when a special train filled with homing pigeons steamed into Crewe Station lately. So much interest is manifested in the sport associated with these birds that the London and North-Western Railway ran a pigeon special from Yorkshire and Lancashire to Crewe. The pigeons were addressed to the station-master, with instructions to liberate the birds. The great consignment was rather embarrassing to the railway officials, and threatened to dislocate the station traffic. The train, however, was sent on to the goods warehouse, where the birds were dealt with, 15,000 being liberated.

MANCHESTER'S "SIMPLE" CHILDREN.

Miss Dendy, a member of the Manchester School Board, described some of her difficulties in dealing with children who are mentally defective or "simple." These children cannot retain situations when they leave school because of their eccentricities of demeanour. One boy who was sent to a workshop amused himself by tearing his clothing in the moving machinery. When he was given an engagement as "knocker-up" he persisted in calling the wrong people. Employed to deliver coal, he left the barrows at wrong houses. Left to himself, he had a mania for letting hens and pigeons out of their pens and playing with them. An "enfant terrible" indeed !

"EXCHANGE IS NO ROBBERY."

Some very piquant fish stories come from Australia. This is the latest. A man was fishing for kingfish having baited with a whiting. A shark swallowed the whiting. A friend jabbed the shark with a big iron hook. The shark got away, and the line came back. The hook was there, but the whiting was gone. In its place were two large ribs of beef from the stomach of the shark. These were landed safely, with the philosophic remark of the fisherman, "Exchange is no robbery."

Japan is becoming remarkable for its singular associations. Among those recently formed is a Society for the Investigation of Causes of Discontent"—in other words, a "Grumblers' Society.' Another is a sodality to encourage boisterous laughter among its members. Its name, literally translated, means "The Association to Laugh Greatly." The latter society has its headquarters in Nakatsu, Oita-ku ; and the former, which has an organ in the Press, in Yokohama.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m., Sun sets, 6h. 35 m., High water, 1-5m., 1-53a., Low water, 6-52m., 7-59a.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Concert, Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, 9 p.m.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day at 4-45 this afternoon.

Strike by Mill-hands.—About 500 persons refused to return to work at 12 noon yesterday in the Textile Mills at Elphinstone Road, owing to the owners having reduced their wages by 12 per cent.

Theft of Ornaments.—A Mohamedan, named Jan Mahboob Masayan, living in Gilder Street, has reported to the Police that some person or persons unknown entered his room some time between the 1st and 4th instant, and stole gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 245 from a locked box.

Reception in Honour of Mr. Edmund Russel.—A reception in honour of Mr. Edmund Russel, the eminent Shakesperian actor will be held this evening at 6 o'clock at the Novelty Theatre on by the members of the Dramatic profession in Bombay, when an address will be presented on behalf of the profession. Ladies and gentlemen interested in the progress of the Drama are cordially invited to be present.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Soldiers in the Park	Monckton.
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rossini.
Selection	The Messenger Boy	Caryll.
Valse	Fu-ionen	Strauss,
Mazurka	La Czarine	Ganne.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Ratansi Mulji Charitable Dispensary, Fort.—During the month of May the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,282. Among them the number of new admissions was 609 ; classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	21	8	19	48
Vanias	67	20	28	115
Brahmins	73	16	30	119
Lohanas	15	2	8	25
Other Castes	221	31	50	302
Total	397	77	135	609

The average daily attendance was 106.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, yesterday presided at a sitting of the Insolvency Court.

RE CASSAM HABIB.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not lodged books of account of the business carried on in the name of his son.

His Lordship refused the interim order.

RE HENMULL NANSOOKHDAS.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order.

A creditor appeared in person to oppose the application.

His Lordship granted one week's interim order.

RE BADLU CHAND.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent applied, for an extension of the interim order which expired to-day.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin opposed the application, and said that the insolvent had not handed over all his property.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted the insolvent the usual interim order.

RE SEBASTIAN JACINTO BRATTO.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia his Lordship extended the insolvent's interim order for two months.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Buldeo Shobharam and others ; Davabai Widow ; Hormasji Merwanji Bode ; Joonas Haji Cutchi ; Ahmed Jacob ; Joseph Pouch and Joseph Aaron Tulkar.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company, No. 10, Hamam Street, Fort, yesterday, at 2 p.m., Mr. Sassoon J. David presiding.

The following directors' report for the year ending 31st December 1900 was submitted for adoption :—The net premium for the period amounted to Rs. 11,54,201-9-5. The losses paid and estimated for same period amounted to Rs. 5,74,055-15-5.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

After paying all expenses, commissions and charges, the fire and marine account closed with a surplus of Rs, 3,17,951-0-1. The income from interest on investments and transfer fees yielded Rs. 24,113-15-9. Balance brought forward from last year Rs. 5,394-15-1, to which must be added the amount set aside last year as reserve on the then current policies now transferred, Rs. 1,00,000-0-0. Total Rs. 4,47,459-14-11. The Board are of opinion that it is impossible to estimate how much of this balance can be classified as "ascertained profit" until all the policies issued during last year have lapsed. It has been ascertained from enquiries made in London that the most approved method of dealing with an Underwriting Account is to set aside the entire balance until such time as the risks in respect of which the premium income was earned have all run off. As many risks on time policies will continue up to December next, no estimate can at present be made as to whether the account will eventually show a profit or a loss. Under these circumstances the Board recommend as the only safe and proper course, that the balance of Rs. 4,47,459-14-11 be carried forward in the revenue account of 1900, and that the consideration of the payment of a dividend be deferred until the contingent liabilities existing on 31st December last have either lapsed or been ascertained. The period under review was one of great scarcity in Western India owing to the severe famine which prevailed. With a view of alleviating the distress, the Board, in response to the appeal made to them, sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 500 on behalf of the Company to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund. Some delay having occurred in closing the annual accounts owing to the difficulty in obtaining the returns from foreign agencies made up to 31st December, it is proposed to close the accounts of distant agencies at a prior date, say 30th September and thus enable the annual accounts of the Head Office for the year ending 31st December to be closed in March or April. In order to enable the Company to give effect to this suggestion, some slight alteration must be made to the 133rd Article of Association and a Special Resolution will be submitted for this purpose. The directors retiring by rotation are Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Gordhandas Khattau and Sassoon J. David, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

The report together with the audited accounts was adopted. Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Gordhandas Khattau and Sassoon J. David, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the Company. Messrs Ferguson and Irvine and Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabjee Jamshetji were appointed auditors for the current year, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 400 each. It was also resolved that the words "so far as practicable or as deemed convenient by the Board" be inserted between the word "up" and the word "to" occuring in the second line of Article 133 of the Articles of Association of the Company and that the words "or in the case of the first statement, from the commencement of the Company" occurring in lines 3 and 4 of the said article be deleted. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

GAMBLING AT BHENDY BAZAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate gave his decision in the case in which Seedick Dawood and twenty-five other persons were charged with gambling in a billiard saloon at Bhendy Bazar on the 17th April last. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted ; while Mr. R. D. Wadia, barrister-at-law, and Mr. De Souza a, pleader, defended some of the accused. The Magistrate found on the evidence that the game played at the table was *goti* gambling and not skittle pool, as alleged by the defence. The first accused, who had a previous conviction against him was fined Rs. 50. The second accused was fined Rs. 40 as being an active participator in the commission of the offence. A fine of Rs. 10 was inflicted on accused No. 22 in consideration of his having pleaded guilty to the charge. The rest were fined Rs. 20 each. Noor Mahomed Ahmedsha, a tenant of the house, was then charged with keeping a common gaming house. Some evidence having been recorded further hearing was adjourned.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The report of the Western India auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society for the past year is a record of encouraging work. It shows that there are in the Presidency twelve ordained and one lay European C. M. S. missionaries, five Indian pastors and 91 Indian lay agents and the C. M. S. stations embrace 3,465 native Christians. During the year there were 263 baptisms, 74 of the persons baptised being adults and the rest children. There were also 580 persons undergoing preparation for Baptism, Aurangabad alone accounting for 500 of these. The Society has five churches, and nine preaching halls in the Presidency. The native church receipts from all sources during the year were Rs. 2,596 and the Pastorates contributed Rs. 1,080 to the C. M. S., W. I., N. C. C. There are eight boarding Schools and orphanages with a total of 445 boarders and three training institutions with 31 pupils. The day schools under the Society number 53 of which eleven are anglo-vernacular and 42 vernacular. They are equipped with a staff of 113 teachers of whom 84 are Christians and 29 non-Christian. Attending these schools are 2,235 children of whom 459 are Christians. Towards their maintenance the Schools last year received Rs. 5,579 in government grant and Rs. 4,133 in fees. The Secretary of the auxiliary in his prefatory notes to the reports from each station states :—"As is already known to the friends of the C. M. S. in Western India, the work has suffered the loss by death of Rev. W. H. Dixon and Lieut.-Col. Freeman. These losses took place at the commencement of the year ; at the close of the year we had the pleasure of welcoming the Rev. H. McNeile, T. Smith, H. Henwood, as new workers. The Rev. H. McNeile has been appointed to work among the non-Christian educated Natives of Bombay, the Rev. T. Smith has been assigned to the Mohammedan Mission, Bombay; and the Rev. Henwood to the Marathi Mission at Poona. The work at first of the two latter is, of course, the study of the language in which they are now diligently employed. The Rev. E. J. Jones has gone to England on furlough. The year 1900 will long be remembered as one of severe famine in many parts of the Presidency, and nearly all our Missionaries have had their ordinary work interrupted by the various methods of relief they adopted in their several districts. A reference to the Famine account of the C. M. S. Bombay office, will show that we were able to distribute some Rs. 37,000. By far the main part of this came from the Parent Committee in England, but contributions came in from varied sources, e. g., the Metropolitan of the Syrian Church, C. M. S. Missionaries in Cashmere and Foochoo, the Native Christians in Mauritius, and C. M. S. friends in Australia. In addition to this amount the Missionaries were able to distribute considerable sums received from various private and public sources. The Nasik, Malegaon, and Aurangabad Missions have taken in a considerable number of orphans, whose support will have to be supplied for several years to come. "Centenary Fund." This fund, it will be remembered, was started during the centenary year of the C. M. S., mainly to supply school buildings and agents' houses to the various Missions, and so prevent the difficulties and hindrances to the work that arise when buildings have to be rented. Aided by this Fund buildings have been finished, or are now in the course of erection, at Igatpuri, Pathardi, Manmad, Chakan, Khed, Padali, and various places in the Aurangbad District. These buildings will tend to consolidate the work in a manner that can scarcely be estimated.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held on the 28th May :—

The Trustees' Resolution, directing that the London Agents to the Board should be requested in consultation with Mr W. T. Douglas, M. I. C. E., to obtain proposals for a distinctive or group-flashing light of the 1st order, and to submit detailed plans and estimate for the consideration of the Board, was submitted, together with a letter from the Trustees' London Agents, stating that in consultation with Mr. Douglas they had prepared a specification for the proposed new Light on Kennery Island, a copy of which they forward ; that as requested they had conferred with the Trinity House Authorities as to the type of light proposed and obtained their general approval thereto and enclosing a copy of a letter from the Secretary, Trinity House, London, relating to the matter ; observing with reference to the Incandescent Petroleum Gas Burner, that this type of burner has not as yet been installed in any light-house in the Trinity House service but that they have been used in French lighthouses since 1898, and are now installed in eleven stations on the French Coast and also in other foreign stations; stating further that Mr. Douglass who recently had an opportunity of inspecting these burners in service was informed that their manipulation presents no greater difficulties than obtained in the case of the constant level oil burners.

Resolution :—The Trustees approve of the recommendations to adopt Incandescent burners for the new light and to have a 4th, order Port Light for temporary use. The tender of Messrs. Barbier & Co. should be accepted subject to amendment as above and to the exclusion of all stores except those required specialy for the new light. The Agents should be asked to arrange for the supply of a new lantern for the light and to arrange if possible for delivering in Bombay not later than the middle of March. Full particulars of the existing lantern and light should be forwarded to Government with a view to its being found suitable for some of the Coast Ports in India or Burma in which case the Trustees would be prepared to part with it at a valuation.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 24th May 1901.	Total from 1st April to 24th May 1901.	For week ending 24th May 1900.	Total from 1st April to 24th May 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	30	185	20	183
„ „ out of „ ..	18	175	22	178
„ transported	30	124	11	84
„ attended to	4	13	...	10
„ warped	1	9	...	8

AN INSOLVENT'S LETTERS.

A novel application was made at Calcutta on Monday before Mr. Justice Harington by Mr. Edwards, of Messrs. Orr, Robertson and Burton, in the matter of Kalo Ram an insolvent. Mr. Edwards asked for an order on the insolvent directing him to instruct the telegraph postal authorities to make over to an official Assignee all the telegrams and letters addressed to the insolvent. It was submitted that as the property of the insolvent was vested in the Official Assignee the latter had a lien on everything belonging to the insolvent except his bedding and wearing apparel, further that the insolvent was disposing of his property at Bikaneer and receiving the sale proceeds by telegraph and post, that unless something was done to prevent this the Official Assignee would be placed at a great disadvantage. The telegraph and postal authorities replied that they would not make over to the Official Assignee telegraphs and letters without direction from the insolvent. They did not require any order from the Court to enable them to do so. His Lordship enquired whether Mr. Edwards could cite any authority for his application, or say under what section of the Insolvent Act he made it. Mr. Edwards said he could not cite any case or section, but submitted that once the vesting order was made the Official Assignee had a lien on everything that belonged to the insolvent. His Lordship remarked that this was a very unusual application. He would grant a rule on the insolvent to show cause why he should not hand over to the Official Assignee all telegrams and letters received from Bikaneer.

The Chitpur Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway on Sunday was the scene of a building accident resulting in the death of two men and injury to two others. While the goods shed was being dismantled by a contractor the iron trusses of the roof suddenly collapsed, coming down with a crash. The contractor, one coolie, a mason and his durwan were injured. The durwan was killed on the spot, and the mason so seriously injured that he died while being removed to hospital. The contractor and his coolie escaped with slight injuries.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	7	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	1	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	3	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	2	11
G Mahim and Wor	2	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	3
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	16	14	129
Total plague deaths to date	96,143	80,334	
Same date last year	29	16	173

BALLIA VILLAGERS AND "PLAGUE POISON"

A case which incidentally throws light on the strange beliefs of the villagers of Ballia in regard to plague came up on appeal before Mr. Justice Chamier in the Allahabad High Court recently from the Court of Session at Ghazipur. In the course of his judgment the Sessions Judge says :—"In this case ten prisoners have been committed to this Court for trial by the District Magistrate of Ballia on the charge of committing dacoity, etc. It appears that on Sunday, 17th February last, Mr. Fox (styled George Sahib by several witnesses), Mr. Aitchison (similarly styled Harry Sahib), and Captain Champain, Plague Officer attached to the Ballia District, were going out for a shoot on the Lachman Chapra jhil. These gentlemen were putting up in a Bungalow belonging to the Maharani of Dumraon, and situated in Sombarsa. The first two gentlemen, Messrs Fox and Aitchison, are Assistant Managers of the State. Jata Rai, Mr. Fox's chaprassi, and a chaprassi of Captain Champain's, started at about 5 a. m. from Sombarsa with an elephant which they took to the police chauki, Siwan Raeka Tolab. The three shikaris came up later in a dog-cart, got on to the elephant and started for the jhil. As is well known in this part of the provinces, plague has lately made its appearance in the Ballia District from the other side of the Gagra, and the villagers entertain a foolish notion that Government is spreading the disease purposely by means of some fluid from a desire to reduce the population of India as much as possible. It is difficult to imagine why they should entertain such an idiotic idea, but the evidence of Mr. Fox, and the circumstances attending this case leave no doubt as to its existence.

The refreshments for the shooting party, consisting of whisky, sodawater, bread and butter, were carried in a box. After the gentlemen had left on the elephant, the two chaprassis accompanied by a coolie and two choukidars also started for the jhils. The coolie had on his head the box containing the articles of food and drink mentioned above. The evidence of Jata Rai shows that the villagers looked upon the contents of this box with great suspicion. They had a confirmed belief that it had the "plague dawai" in it. About 150 to 200 men (the number is probably exaggerated, the incident certainly took place) are said to have surrounded the coolie by Rameshar Rae ka Tolah and to have examined the basket. Jata Rae says that he was too far off to see exactly what took place, but it is clear that after examining the box, the men allowed the coolie to proceed to the jhil. There after the shoot, the three shikaris had their refreshment and then came on the elephant Baj Rae ka Tolah. After they had gone Jata Rae started for the same place with a coolie who carried on his head the box containing the refreshments. Jata Rae says that when they were about equidistant from Baj Rae ka Tolah and Fakhru Rae ka Tolah they came across four men sitting on the boundary of a field. He had not known any of them previously, but he says that he has since ascertained that Inder Rae, who has been made, King's evidence in this case, and Dwarka Ahir (a prisoner), were amongst the number. One of the four men got hold of him by his left wrist and the other three got up with their sticks. He had a cartridge bag with him and one of the men said that it contained the medicine for spreading plague. Jata Rae told them that it had only cartridges in it, and showed them the contents. They examined the tiffin box, too, and ultimately let both the men go, presumably because they were satisfied that neither the bag nor the box contained any medicine for diffusing plague. Jata Rae then went and told Mr. Fox what had happened, and he called up a man, Denam Rae (one of the prisoners), and told him to go with his chaprassi and find out the names of the men who had obstructed his servants. Jata Rae says that when he came up to the four men he pointed them out to Denam Singh, upon which the latter called out 'Beat him'! (Meaning Jata Rae) 'He is a Raj chaprassi. He puts up plague officers at his kothi and has medicine sprinkled all over the place (ilaka) for killing people.' Upon this about 15 persons came up armed with sticks from the two neighbouring hamlets (tolahs), when he was again assaulted and Mr. Fox's gun wrenched from his hand. This circumstance he also reported to Mr. Fox, who reported the matter to the police. The Sessions Judge gives it as his opinion that the incidents which Jata Rae relates actually took place, though undoubtedly in places he had not refrained from gross exaggeration. The present case was confined to the last incident only. The assessors found the ten men who were put up for trial not guilty of the dacoity, or of the subsidiary offences of rioting, or causing hurt. The Sessions Judge differed from them as regards two of the prisoners, found Karan Pande guilty of theft (of the gun) and rioting, and Gorakh Rai guilty of rioting. He sentenced Karan Pande to four years and Gorakh Rai to two years rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Justice Chamier accepted the appeal of Karan Pande and directed that he be released. He dismissed the appeal of Gorakh Rai.—"Pioneer."

THE INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The proceedings of the Indian Mining Association, are just issued, in which reference is made to the proceedings of the meeting of 27th February, when it was stated that the Engineer-in-Chief of the Jherria Connection Survey was preparing plans of certain new proposed alignments for the different lines. Mr. Weightman, Engineer-in-Chief, was present, and explained to the Committee the alignments of the different lines he thought would be required to give adequate railway facilities to all the collieries in the Jherria field. He also referred to the counter-proposal of the East Indian Railway for a new main line through the southern portion of the field, from Sitarampur to the northwest, which would connect with the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Boojoodih, but would prevent that railway from entering the field. The plans of this proposal and the suggested alignments had been submitted to the Government of India for consideration. The opinion of the Association upon them would, therefore, probably be invited in due course.

The Committee discussed the different projects with Mr. Weightman, but decided to defer expressing an opinion until the plans were placed before them by the Government of India. The Committee considered a letter from the Government of Bengal drawing attention to the definition of the word "Mine" in Section 3, Indian Mines Act. According to that all open workings, nowhere more than 20 feet deep, which did not extend laterally below the super-adjacent ground were exempted from the operation of the Act. Occasionally kankar, stone or laterite quarries exceeded that depth, or consisted in part of burrowings beneath the ground. So long as such workings were essentially open in character, they were believed to be free from danger, but unless specifically exempted they would be subject to the provisions of the Act. The opinion of the Committee was invited upon the point of whether such workings should or should not be exempted. The Committee did not agree with the view that the workers in excavations of this description were free from danger. In fact there seemed to them to be no reason which did not apply equally to the deeper mines for the exemption of such workings from the operation of the Act. They accordingly decided to reply in this sense to the Government of Bengal.

MEETING AT SURAT.

A grand gathering of the Surat Mutual Improvement Society was held at the Victoria Theatre on Monday under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Burzorjee Edaljee Modi. The proceedings commenced with an opening address by Mr. Chunilal M. Gandhi, and after the Secretary's Report by Mr. Mohanlal K. Dalal, an English lecture on "Battle of the Vernaculars" was delivered by Mr. Bomanjee M. Kalpitia. A Hindustani lecture on "Debt" by Mr. Mahomed M. Shaikh came next, and, this was followed by an English recitation by Mr. Chimanlal M. Nanawati, a Gujarati lecture on "Modern Hindu Reforms and Reformers" by Mr. Hiralal N. Mody and a short English dialogue between Mr. Ramanlal P. Dalal and Mr. Mohanlal, K. Dalal.

The president concluded the proceedings, and congratulated members of the society on the progress they were making.

FUNERAL OF "THE GREAT MACDERMOTT."

Mr. Gilbert Hastings Macdermott, the well-known music-hall singer, was buried at Norwood. Immediately following the car was the deceased's private carriage, which contained many wreaths. The wreaths sent by relatives and friends were disposed over the top and down the sides of the hearse, the whole being surmounted by a broken pillar composed of primroses and narcissus. On the top was a floral dove, in the mouth of which was placed a card bearing the words, "From mother and the children." Most of the members of the Pimlico Lodge of Freemasons, of which the deceased was a member, attended and when the coffin had been lowered, they performed the usual masonic ceremony of dropping a sprig of acacia into the grave of their departed brother.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s India, 2,590 tons, Captain C P Plommer, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo

The s s Loch Tay, 3,416 tons, Captain J Stephen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Colombo, 1st June, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Ally Fray and son, 10 natives and 65 deck.

The s s Mascotte, 2,018 tons, Captain J Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 24th May, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced in the Bay of Bengal to 300 miles off Sandheads fresh to strong S-W monsoon, thence to Basses calm and smooth sea. From Galle to Cape Comorin fresh S-W monsoon wind. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 5.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

a H M S Magdala......Capt T Y Greet, R N...Turret-ship
a Torpedo Boat No 100..Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N
a Do No 102..Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N
a Do No 103..Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia ...... Turret-ship
Plassey...... Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats ......
Tenasserim ......Receiving Hulk for Crews of Defence ships except Assaye.

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator.........Comdr T H Heming, R N ......R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence...... Indian Marine
Clive...... Indian Marine
Nancowry...... Indian Marine

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Chanda	1305	Goode			M M & Co
Ikhona	3343	Stone			M M & Co
Okhla	3135	Steven			M M & Co
Merkara	1948	Sharp			M M & Co
Aska	148	Smith			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Elliott			A S N Co
India	2590	Plommer			M M & Co
Mascotte	2018	Johnson			M M & Co
Indus	2333	Riquier			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
A Orono	1849	Oswald	Havre	10-6	T M & Co
D Morocco	2470	Hayes	Hull	8-5	F M & Co
G Chupra	1138	Hannah			M M & Co
L Persipolis	800	Ibrahim	Repairing		P Gunboat
M Ensenda	999	Moris	Repairing		E T & Co
N Gorgistan	2092	Wall	Amsterdam	7-6	J M & Co
P Vauxhall	2346	Chandler			P & O Co
Q Lawada	2124	Tyrrell	Zanzibar, &c	7-6	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Sabermati	524	Fakeer	Marmagoa	5-6	Shepd & Co
Bahaduri	823	Brewis	Karachi	8-6	Shepd & Co
Indravati	513	N Mohomed	Karachi	5-6	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1 Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	11-6	W & A G & Co
3 Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	Antwerp	8-6	W & A G & Co
4 Bisagno	1509	Brusaca	Hongkong	17-6	C Beggiano
10 Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Antwerp	8-6	K N & Co
12 Persia	4198	Wheler	Aden	8-6	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Tice	Karachi	7-6	M M & Co
15 Wilhelmina	1682	Bone	Havre	8-5	T M & Co

30 Tons Crane.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Hermod	830	Olsen	Rangoon	5-6	B B T Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Pachumba	544	Rickford	Karachi	11-6	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Indus s	Riquier	Yokohama, May 9
	Loch Tay s	Stephen	Colombo, June 1
	Mascotte s	Johnson	Calcutta, May 24
	Venus s	Morgan	Calcutta, May 25

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Scindia s	Abrey	Liverpool, &c
	Kangra s	Good	Calcutta, &c
	Yanariva s	Smith	Calcutta
	Sunda s	Dowell	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer India, Plommer, for Calcutta
„ Indus, Requier, for Marseilles.
„ Chanda, Hodgson, for Persian Gulf.

The steamer Loch Tay, entered for loading yesterday for Antwerp and Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 5.

From Glasgow.
Arabia s—25 cases whisky, Finlay Muir and Co.
City of Lucknow s—35 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co ; 1 qr cask whisky, Phipson and Co.
From Liverpool.
Worsley Hall s—72 bales paper, M A M Shurufally.
From London.
Persia s—71 packages papers, books, &c, J Dickinson and Co ; 14 cases medicine, Dara Brothers ; 4 cases musical instruments, S Rose and Co.
Oriental s—25 cases cheese, D Cowasjee.
Lord Kelvin s—2 hogsheads rum, D Cowasjee.
From New York.
Worsley Hall s—11 cases clocks, E Heptoola.
From Hamburg.
Persia s—2 cases pianos, S Rose and Co.
Steinberger s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee.
Persia s—25 cases playing cards, A Ameroodin.
Rudesheimer s—164 cases window glass, S Mamcojee ; 136 cases window glass, S Ebramjee ; 14 bales paper, M A M Shurufally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 5.

For Liverpool.
Asia s—98 cwt old metal, R Keroba.
For New York.
Asia s—250 cwt gum H Virohore.
For Marseilles.
Asia s—2,680 cwt poppyseed, 22,500 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, D Nanjee.
For Havre.
Dromo s—4,000 cwt cotton seed, D Nanjee, and Co.
Wilhelmina s—8 cwt wax and 27 cwt shell lac, S. Bhimjee.
For Antwerp.
Imaum s—2,001 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, and 1,595 cwt cottonseed, Wagji Becker ; 405 cwt myrabollams, Hugo Schiver and Co ; 17 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 100 bales hemp, P imjee ; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co
Loch Tay s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5021 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th June.

1. The following promotion and appointment are ordered in No. 2 Company.
Br F Hainsworth to be Br vice Kelwan resigned.
Gr G Coppard to be Ag Br vice Hainsworth promoted.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED ?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organ are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

Wholesale :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 23 to 21, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee, for British-India.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM
For twelve or twenty-four months
On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS.
Tone and touch restored.
Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE.
Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights, the latest Models.
Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PASSENGERS
BY
B. B. & C. I. RY. LOCAL TRAINS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS having been made in the running of the LOCAL TRAINS on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from June 1st, 1901, Passengers will find it a great convenience to have a Copy of the "Bombay Gazette" RAILWAY GUIDE for June which will contain all the corrected times up to date besides other valuable information.

Copies can be procured from the various Book Stalls or from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

KING & Co.,
CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—ABDUL REIHMAN STREET.

GLASS DECORATORS, PHOTO ENLARGERS.
HIGH CLASS PICTURE FRAME MAKERS.
BEST WORK AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
TRIAL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

What's the matter with your
CYCLE?
BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for
Rs. 130 CASH.
If you do, come to
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

The following is copy of a weather telegram received from Simla, day 5, hour 12, minutes 8:—"Storm signal—hoist cautionary flagsignal—storm apparently forming in South-east, Arabian Sea, in front advancing monsoon."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

Wednesday—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly over the Peninsula, the south of the Bay and in Lower Burma and Tenasserim. Winds continue southerly in Malabar and cyclonic storm may be forming in South East Arabian Sea, probably in front of the advancing monsoons. The cautionary signal has been hoisted at the West Coast Ports from Bombay southwards. Winds, have changed to North East at Diamond Island and conditions are also slightly suspicious in the Bay of Bengal. Showers have fallen in Burma, Assam, Bengal and South India and light falls of rain and snow in Kashmer. Cochin has received two-and-a-half inches, Mandalay two, Mergui, Barisal, Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Mercara and Cuddalore one. The temperature continues considerably to very largely below the normal in the North and Central Punjab and is also below the normal in Assam and in East Bengal. It is in considerable to large excess in the North Peninsula, South West Bengal, Central and Lower Burma and Tenasserim. Thunderstorms will probably again occur during the day in Assam and Bengal. The weather will probably be more disturbed in the Arabian Sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF JUNE.

SUMMARY.

THE pressure changes continue to be irregular, showing a brisk to rapid fall at Nagapatam, Bellary and Bangalore, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are cyclonic on the Malabar Coast, south-easterly at Agra and Karachi, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in several places.

The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of normal at Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Cochin, Calicut, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Amraoti, Nagpur and Karachi, and the minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur and Ajmere and 7° to 11° in defect at Lahore and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Lahore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Colombo, Negapatam, Goa, and Agra and slightly on the Malabar Coast. The skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, Goa, Belgaum Ratnagiri, Poona, Surat Neemuch, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Deesa.

Heavy rain amounting to 2·45" has fallen at Cochin, about three-quarters of an inch at Agra and Mangalore, about half an inch at Goa, about a quarter of an inch at Colombo, Trichinopoly and Calicut, and very light showers at Jhansi, Jeypore, Neemuch, Secunderabad and Masulipatam.

The weather changes are sudden and remarkable. To-day's chart shows an area of abnormally low pressure on and off the Coromandel Coast and the weather to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay appears to be unsettled. The isobars on the western side of the Peninsula show that the disturbed weather conditions still exist to the south-westwards of Calicut in the sea. Sea is rough at Colombo, very rough at Cochin, and is reported to be rising at Mangalore. The monsoon weather conditions are becoming more and more pronounced on the West Coast between Goa and Cochin and the weather seems to be very favourable for rain on the Malabar Coast. To the north of Karwar up to Bombay local showers appear probable.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th June, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah	inches	29·728
Temperature of the Air	degrees	88·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		80·4
Dew Point		77·7
Relative humidity of Air		0·713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	92·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		84·0
General Directions of wind*		SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	213

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 1st June, 1901:—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1901 to 1st June 1901	3,488,408
3.	Balance to be remitted from 2nd June 1901 to 31st March 1902	13,011,592

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th May 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,05,000	3,46,000	4,000	4,55,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	750	9	987
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	21,06,274	43,61,661	63,096	65,31,031
Total for 20 weeks	22,11,274	47,07,661	67,096	69,86,031
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,395	2,62,515	1,896	3,63,806
Per mile of Ry. do.	216	569	4	789
Total to corresponding date do.	20,07,789	56,48,071	—9,568	76,46,292

Increase for the week	Rs.	91,194
Decrease to date	"	6,60,261

VIOLINS,
MANDOLINES,
GUITARS,
and other Musical Instruments of every description.
THE BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.
AT
S. ROSE & CO'S.
FORT, BOMBAY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRITCHLEY—May 28, at Mussoorie, N-W P, the wife of C H M Critchley, Bank of Bengal, Agra, of a daughter.

EWART—May 31, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain R H Ewart, D S O, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MANGOS—May 22, at "Goodnyle House," Naraingauj, the wife of A D Mangos, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WINCHESTER—May 31, at 22, Hospital Road, Bangalore, of general debility, Mary, widow of William Winchester, of the old Madras Horse Artillery, and Superintendent, Lithograph Department, Madras Railway Co, aged 75 years and 11 months.

KEMP'S LIST.
KEEP YOUR DRINKS COOL ALL NIGHT
by using a WATER COOLER.
Ice the drink as usual in a tumbler, place it in the Cooler, and it is ready for use as cold as when you put it in, any time during the night.
Rs. 2 EACH.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901.

BENGAL UNDER THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

THE second volume of Mr. C. E. Buckland's noteworthy work on Bengal under the Lieutenant-Governors has just been issued by Messrs. Lahiri and Co. It brings the record up to date. That is to say to the end of the period of office of the last Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alexander Mackenzie. The volume deals entirely with latter-day history, beginning as it does with Sir Richard Temple. Those who have only known Sir Richard in connection with the London School Board, as a Conservative member of Parliament or even as Governor of Bombay, will learn with surprise that he first came out to India so long ago as 1847, as writer on the Bengal Establishment. As Mr. Buckland says, the bare enumeration of his appointments is a record list of services which no other Civilian has equalled. He made the Punjab by drawing attention to it in his administration reports, and he was given the credit, won by an ill-natured critic of having converted the Central Provinces from a terra incognita into one of the best-governed and most prosperous provinces in India and a reviewer of his Autobiography wrote:—"He now in his retirement looks back with pardonable pride on a career distinguished by success, justly attributable to zeal, loyalty, and a capacity for using the heads and hands of other men, a constant readiness to do good and a singular absence of ill-nature or vindictive passion." The fact that there is an Autobiography of Sir Richard is Mr. Buckland's excuse for writing of him only during the time that he was associated by Lord Northbrook with the Government of Bengal. He was deputed to visit the distressed districts during the cold weather of 1873-74. In the performance of that task Sir Richard displayed remarkable energy and tact, but it was one which told upon him physically and ultimately laid him aside. When the rains commenced and the rivers had risen Sir Richard moved about on the "Rhotas" a huge barge which was towed by a small steamer the "Sir William Peel." Steamer and barge made a floating Government House on which Sir Richard held ceremonial receptions and all the other functions inseparable from a Government House. And he dealt with the Famine in a manner whose efficiency has never been surpassed. The Famine Commission recorded that there was absolutely no mortality from starvation and at the outside not more than twenty-two deaths could be said to have been accelerated by hunger.

The greater part of the volume is devoted to Sir Richard Temple. His career was most eventful perhaps of any of the Bengal Lieutenant-Govenors as he was one of the most able. His record, was a most remarkable one and in the three short years in which he held office, more was done to develop the province and to ameliorate the condition of the people, than in the full period of any other holder of the office. Sir Ashley Eden succeeded to Bengal when Sir Richard Temple came to Bombay as Governor. He had almost seen twenty-six years in the Bengal Civil Service. He had earned distinction, but had also made enemies and an anonymous correspondent in an Indian newspaper once wrote of him "The portraits of the Hon'ble A. Eden in the Anglo-Indian Press convey the idea of an official Ghoul of naturally malign proclivities or of a bad tempered Indian Machiavel. The native papers on the other hand have uniformly held him up as the undaunted champion of their rights and claims, their chief protector against the self-seeking of the European adventurer. The English public has not, on the whole, in Bengal at least, cherished towards him very friendly feeling. He has been too frequently in opposition to great interests to be much loved; and men will ascribe all evil to him who puts their craft in danger, however closely he may follow ideas of duty, false or true. Even those who had suffered nothing at his hands regard him with suspicion as a clever and prejudiced official, whose pen drops gall and whose tongue cuts shrewdly, who came somehow to grief in Bhutan, and is therefore, presumably the author of misfortune that has befallen the country since." But there was not a man in the whole Civil Service regarding whom more facts were known, or more lies told or who was the recipient of more rapid promotion. It is the inevitable misfortune of a man who does his duty to make enemies. Sir Ashley was strict and straight-laced as an official, but it was said of him that had the choice of a Lieutenant Governor laid with Bengal itself it would have chosen him. His official character was reflected in his administration reports which were the same cut and dried, dull record of facts they are to-day. For he maintained that reports ought not to be of a discursive character nor an argumentative vindication of the policy of Government, nor were they to be a vehicle for the speculative discussion of questions which have no immediate bearing upon the actual occurrences of the year under report. And undoubtedly he was right, though it might have tended to a continuity of policy had the reports thus written been handed on from Lieutenant-Governer to Lieutenant-Governor. Under his regime, railway development in Bengal made rapid progress and for that perhaps more than for any other incident, will he be remembered though doubtless the native press of that province, will have a livelier recollection of him as the ruler who would gladly have strangled them.

It is only possible to glance briefly at the records of the successive lieutenant-governors, though they are exceedingly instructive and of the utmost value to the student of Indian administrative history. In the chapter devoted to Sir Rivers Thompson, who presided over the destinies of the province from 1882 to 1887, will be found the story of the Ilbert Bill. As Mr. Buckland remarks, the excitement which the Ilbert Bill caused at the time has long since subsided and there are probably not many persons in India who could state correctly off-hand what was the exact object of the measure, though it may be generally remembered that the intention of Government was in some way or other to subject Europeans to the jurisdiction of native magistrates in a manner, which had not been previously authorised by law. However, Sir Rivers was one of its most ardent opponents and Lord Ripon received neither sympathy nor assistance from the head of the Bengal administration, indeed the latter was well aware of the existence of a conspiracy in Calcutta, in the event of Government adhering to their projected legislation, to overpower the sentries at Government House, sieze the Viceroy and put him on board a steamer at Chandpal Ghat and send him to England via the Cape. The succession of Sir Steuart Bayley transferred the scene of interest to the Lushai Hills, to the frontier tribes of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and to Sikkim, and as we reach the days of Sir Charles Elliott and Sir Alexander Mackenzie the author touches more lightly upon the Lieutenant-Governors. Their work is so recent that each has his own opinion of it and it is not quite an easy matter to tell the reader anything he does not know concerning them. As years go by the responsibility of Bengal's Lieutenant Governors diminishes rather than increases, and to us in Bombay their importance is not appreciated as it ought to be. But, perhaps, if the day comes when Bombay Presidency shall be governed by a Lieutenant Governor—as we have been threatened it shall—we shall learn that there are respects in which the change would be advantageous and that a Lieutenant Governor is not necessarily less able or less dignified than a Governor.

THE BRITISH COAL SUPPLY. LIEUT. CARLYON BELLAIRS R. N. in a paper on the coal problem and its relations to the Empire read before the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts touches a subject which is bound at no very distant date to demand serious attention. The opposition of the coal owners to the export duty of a shilling a ton to help to pay for the war from which they had reaped a rich harvest drew forth arguments in support of the nationalisation of the mines from the most unexpected quarters. The same thing occurred during the last great coal strike when the price of fuel at home went up to famine rates, many industries were stopped and others were only continued by the readiness of the workers to forego a fraction of their wages to assist employers to meet the great rise in prices of coal. It was the object lesson of great industries being absolutely dependent upon the operations of masters and men in the coal trade that forced the conclusion on many men, whose views are otherwise diverse, that the great source of British national prosperity should not be entirely at the mercy of employers whose sole aim is personal profit, or workmen whose aim is to produce as little for as great a wage as possible. As a sailor Lieutenant Bellairs also comes to the conclusion that interference in regard to the coal trade is necessary, though he does not appear to go as far as those who advocate that the whole of the mines should be controlled by the State. Our naval supremacy is based upon or at all events goes along with our commercial supremacy. At present coal forms the great bulk of British exports and it is the contention of Lieut. Bellairs that nothing should be done to restrict those exports. He does not favour the shilling export duty on coal which he points out represents the margin of advantage that the British mineral at present enjoys in the price at the pit mouth as compared with German coal. In 1899 nearly five million tons of British coal were exported to Germany which is itself able to export nearly 16 1-2 million tons of fuel; and, as the coal owners have contended, the export duty is not unlikely to cut off a large portion of the continental trade, though the effect may not be felt very quickly. Though Lieut. Bellairs believes in State interference he considers that it should be directed to cheapening freights so that the export of coal, the tendency to which Jevons declared the "inevitable progress of free trade will ever increase" may not be unnecessarily restricted. The shipping trade of the United Kingdom being largely dependent on and having increased with the coal trade nearly 140 per cent. in thirty years he holds it undesirable for this and other reasons to restrict the export of the mineral. To meet the requirements of the navy the State should purchase adequate mines and on this point he observes that those requirements for a century's supply do not amount to more than four years' out put of the Welsh collieries. In his view direct State interference with the working of the industry may be usefully employed in the interests of economy, in the provision of reserve coal and the prevention of strikes. Questions that require investigation are the compulsory working of mining grounds, the amalgamation of companies, the extinction of royalties and transport facilities. The provision of the fullest possible information concerning coal resources he holds to be of the utmost importance. However much the Lieutenant falls short of advocating State control of the greatest industry in the United Kingdom he does not hesitate to counsel interference in other directions with the object of reducing freight charges. The time has come, he thinks, for drastic State interference with the users of coal and the owners of port accommodation, railways, and canals, "such interference being carried to the furthest limit consistent with public interest without making capital unduly timid." He urges that the State should acquire the canals on the basis of the value of existing trade and run them in competition with the railways. The railway companies are, however, gradually taking over the canals themselves with the view of diverting the British inland water borne trade to their lines. Lieut. Bellairs, in brief, but approaches the fringe of a vast subject and is content to regard it from a single point of view of much restricted range. Once started in the direction he suggests, however, there is a logical conclusion which he has not ventured to set forth in his very able paper.

THE FIGHT AT VLAKFONTEIN. THAT there is still a good deal of fight and method left in the marauding bands of Boers who have been giving our Generals such trouble since October last, is exemplified in the recent action at Vlakfontein, when our losses were the heaviest we have sustained in any engagement during the last nine months. The affair was as nearly as possible a nasty surprise. The Boers, apparently rendered desperate by the closeness of the pursuit of our troops, attempted a bold coup which was very nearly crowned with success. That it failed is probably due more to good luck than anything else, as Dixon's rearguard was rushed and surprised and two guns left in the temporary possession of the enemy. A serious reverse at the present juncture could not fail to have a reactionary effect on a large number of Boers who are in favour of the termination of hostilities, and there is cause for congratulation that we got through the action with no more serious consequences than a heavy list of casualties. The partial success of the Boers may, however, embolden them to attempt further surprises of isolated bodies of our troops, and it is a danger that our Generals will have to guard well against. For some months past the Boers have confined their operations to attacking small convoy parties and outposts, and it is rather a bad sign that they should now be taking the initiative against a force as strong as that of Dixon's.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY CURZON is expected to return to India in October in time for the Viceroy's Burma tour.

THE Maharaja of Jaipur arrived in Simla on Monday for the Investiture ceremony on the 5th instant.

MAJOR-GENERAL POLE-CAREW was presented at Truro with a sword of honour by the County of Cornwall and the freedom of the City of Truro in recognition of his distinguished service in South Africa.

THE Jesuit College in Calcutta had a party at Padang, in Sumatra, to observe the recent eclipse of the sun. In Sumatra also were the members of the English expedition—Mr. H. F. Newall, of Cambridge, Mr. F. W. Dyson, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and Mr. J. J. Atkinson.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 20th April amounts to Rs. 3,469, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,723; the total earnings from 1st January to 20th April shows Rs. 62,420, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 31,323.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 20th April amounts to Rs. 10,986 a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,503; the total earnings from 1st January to 20th April shows Rs. 1,96,083; a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 48,371.

WE regret to hear of the death on Saturday of Nawab Mahomed Hyat Khan, formerly a Divisional Judge and one of the most prominent native members of the Punjab Commission. The late Nawab took a leading part in all the movements of recent years for the advancement of the Mahomedan community.

THE rapeseed crop appears to have flourished abundantly in the Punjab. In the second forecast the area was expected to be 867,300, but recent inspections have shown nearly double this area under the crop, the total being no less than 1,638,400 acres. It is three times as large as last year's crop and more than double the five and ten year's average. Moreover the outturn acre for acre is reported to be much above the average, and is estimated at 20 per cent. above the normal. This will give it is estimated a total outturn of 248,822 tons—827·6 per cent. over the outturn of last year, and 164·4 per cent. over the average outturn of the last quinquennial period.

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE houses, including 190 shops, have been reduced to ashes by a fire which broke out on Sunday at Brest, in the Government of Warsaw. The loss is estimated at seven million roubles.

THE progress made by the Counties in the championship competition up to June 1, shows the Tykes at the head of affairs. Surrey and Lancashire have both been beaten by Notts and Yorkshire, respectively. The victory of the lace county over their old rivals is remarkable by reason of its being the first defeat Surrey has sustained at the hands of Notts for several years.

SOLDIERS in the Greek army are to be taught to grow and care tobacco for their personal use. The accomplishment is regarded as invaluable in respect of men quartered in outlying districts, where transport service is irregular, and where warriors in consequence often run short of the delectable weed.

WHILE a workman was clearing out a drain in Scotland-street, Glasgow, he was overcome by gas fumes, and a carter who went down to his rescue also became unconscious. Two workmen, who were passing, attempted a rescue and brought the carter to the surface. The first man who was overcome by the fumes was, however, found to be dead.

A VERY interesting exhibit at the conversazione of the Selborne Society, over which Lord Avebury presided, was a case containing live specimens of the Egyptian Sacred Beetle, which were lent by a lady. In the enclosure were two or three of the large pellets which, according to custom, these venerated insects had rolled up whilst walking backwards. In their native haunts on the banks of the Nile they then, after first depositing a tiny egg in the centre, roll it high and dry above water-mark, leaving it there in order that the sun may hatch it, the young insect feeding on the pellet as soon as it emerges.

THE libel action brought by the Earl of Yarmouth against the "Morning Telegraph" concluded in the Supreme Court of the State of New York after five days' hearing. The plaintiff claimed 25,000 dollars damages. The libellous article held up the Earl to public ridicule and reprobation as a bad actor and a hunter of American heiresses. The outrageous character of the attack on his lordship's private character caused widespread public sympathy for him, and his frank and manly character in the witness box palpably impressed the jury in his favour. The jury found in his favour, and assessed the damages at 2,500 dollars.

MRS. LOUIS BOTHA is reported, on the word of a Dutch lady living in Natal, who was a great friend of hers, to have declared that she has no mission save the recovery of her health in coming to Europe. Moreover, she had never in any way tried to influence her husband in the direction of surrender. Again the lady is declared to have specifically stated that she was coming to see Mr. Kruger to urge the uselessness of further resistance. The public must be content to choose for themselves the version they regard as the more acceptable. A Brussels telegram to the "Mail" declares that Mrs. Botha is the bearer of a letter from Lord Kitchener to Mr. Kruger.

THE PROSPECTS OF REFORM IN CHINA.

BY SIR ROBERT HART.

SIR ROBERT HART contributes another of his articles to the "Fortnightly Review" for May. It is entitled, "China Reform, and the Powers." He discusses in detail the various points at issue between China and the Powers. He is very Chinese in his sympathies. He says, for instance, "When we try to diagnose China we find that it is a State which discourages militarism, and enthrones reasonableness, and which is not of a grasping nature. Its people are law-abiding, and easily governed." He writes strongly in praise of Chinese education, which, he says, aims at the formation of character, rather than what we call the acquisition of knowledge, and maintains that education has been a success, as seen in the untiring industry, invariable cheerfulness, intelligent procedure, general good conduct, and law abiding nature of the people of every province. As for Chinese literature, he says that foreigners who study the language become enamoured of it, and wish for several times man's three score years and ten to revel in the millions of books, and read what they have to say on every conceivable subject. Three thousand years ago, he says, the Chinese invented the phonograph.

THE RESULT OF CONFUCIANISM.

At the very foundation of Chinese thought is the dictum that man is orginally good. The Confucian cult is admirable as a guide of conduct. Its result is a reasonable and intelligent people, a specially developed body of officials, and a tolerant and paternal Government. In discussing the question as to whether reforms should begin from within or without he inclines strongly to the view that the necessary changes can best be introduced from within. Chinese conditions, views and requirements ought to be thoroughly studied, and no measure proposed to them for acceptance, much less forced upon them, which is not reasonable and right in itself and reciprocally advantageous. The Chinese is, after all, a man, and the best way to get on with him is to treat him as a man ought to be treated.

THE REFORM EDICT OF THE EMPRESS.

Sir Robert Hart brings his article to a conclusion by epitomising the reform edict from Si-an:—

Principles shine like sun and star, and are immutable; practice is a lute-string, to be tuned and changed. Dynasties cancel one procedure and substitute another: succeeding reigns fall in line with the times and conform to their requirements. Laws, when antiquated, lose fitness and must be amended, to provide for the security of the State and the welfare of the people.

For decades, things have gone from bad to worse in China, and what calamity has been the result! But, now that peace is on the eve of being re-established, reform must be taken in hand. The Empress Dowager sees that what China is deficient in can be best supplied from what the West is rich in, and bids Us make the failures of the past Our teachers for the conduct of the future.

The so-called reforms of the Kang gang have not been less mischievous than the excesses of the hybrid Boxers, and beyond the seas he is still intriguing: he makes a show of protecting Emperor and people, but in reality he is trying to create Palace dissension!

The fact is such changes mean anarchy and not good government, and lucky it is that Her Majesty came to Our rescue and in a twinkling arranged matters. If anarchy was thrust aside, let it not be thought Her Majesty forbade reform. If We Ourselves were intending changes, let it not be supposed We meant to sweep away all that was old! No—Our common desire was to select the good which lay between: mother and son are of one mind—let officials and people fall in line!

THE Empress-Dowager has decided to push on reform and, as a preliminary, sets aside such hampering distinctions as ancient and modern, native and foreign: whatever is good for State or for people, no matter what its origin, is to be adopted—whatever is bad is to be cast out, no matter what be its antiquity.

Our national fault is that we have got into a rut, hard to get out of, and are fettered by red-tape, just as difficult to untie; bookworms are too numerous, practical men too scarce; incompetent red-tapists grow fat on mere forms, and officials think that to pen a neat despatch is to dispose of business. Old fossils are continued too long in office, and openings are blocked for men possessing the talents and qualifications the times require. One word accounts for the weakness of the Government—selfishness, and another for the decadence of the Empire—precedence. All this must be changed!

Those who have studied Western methods have so far only mastered a smatering of language, something about manufacture, little about armaments: but these things are merely the skin and hair—they do not touch the secret of Western superiority—breadth of view in chiefs, concentration in subordinates, good faith in undertakings, and effectiveness in work. Our own Sage's fundamental teachings—these are at the bottom of Western method. China has been neglecting this, and has only been acquiring a phrase, a word, a chip, a quality: how expect people to be prosperous and State to be powerful?

Let the high officials at home and abroad report within two months on these points, and let each submit for our inspection what he really knows and what his experience really suggests! Let them compare native and foreign institutions and procedure, whether affecting Court, Administration, People, Education, or Military matters: let them say what is to be done away with, what is to be changed, what is to be added—what is to be adopted from others, what is to be developed from ourselves: let them advise how national reforms are to be made a success—how talent is to be encouraged and employed—how expenditure is to be provided for and controlled—how the soldiers are to be made what they ought to be!

After perusing their reports, We shall lay them before Her Majesty and then select the fittest proposals and give real effect to those that are selected.

We have before now called for advice, but the responses were either concocted from newspaper sayings or the shallow suggestions of Dryasdusts, this one opposed to that and none of them useful or to the point. What We call for now is something that shall be practical and practicable.

But even more important than measures, are men: let men of ability be sought out, brought forward and employed!

What must be insisted on as a principle is that self shall be nothing, and public duty everything, and, as procedure, that the real requirements of real affairs shall be so dealt with as to recognise fact and secure practical result. Hereafter, let the right men be selected and let high and low co-operate!

We Ourselves and the Empress-Dowager have long cherished these ideas, and now the time has come to put them in force. Whether the State is to be safe or insecure, powerfull or feeble, depends on this. If officials continue to trifle, the statutes will be applied. Let all take note!

Sir Robert Hart finishes his article with the following hopeful expression of opinion: The reform edict is forcible and promising. With the Emperor at the helm, and the Empress-Dowager supplying the motive power, prestige conserved, the Ship of State will take a new departure, and the order of the day will be Full Steam Ahead.

IN a Blue Book just issued an inspector notes that in a Bradford Board school the children are learning the accomplishment of drawing with either hand. He complains that many of the reading books used in elementary schools contain words and phrases far beyond the child's comprehension. "I found a boy" he says, "in a good school, reading, 'And now another day of literature began to dawn upon the country.' I could not resist asking him the length, of that day, when I got the answer I expected 'Twenty-four hours.'

THE King may, if a rumour that has reached the ear of the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" be correct, purchase a residence on the coast. Neither he nor the Queen, we are told, has ever cared about Osborne, which is very relaxing; and their visits there have never extended beyond a day or two, except in Cowes week. Nothing is known as to what the King's choice of coast will be, but it is almost certain to be the east coast. The matter has not yet gone beyond the instructions that particulars of properties shall be submitted.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DERBY.

LONDON, June 5.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby :—

Volodyovski	1
William III.	2
Veronese	3

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ACTION AT VLAKFONTEIN.

THE CAPE INVASION.

LONDON, June 4.

An official despatch says that 1,450 British with seven guns were engaged at Vlakfontein. They were returning to Camp when under cover of a veldt fire, the Boers rushed their rearguard. Two guns were captured, but were recaptured when the remainder of our force came into action, and the Boer position was occupied. Forty-one Boers were killed.

It is found that our casualties were 186, including seven Officers killed and six wounded.

June, 5.

Kritzinger has captured and looted Jamestown in Cape Colony.

General French has been entrusted with the operations against the invaders in Cape Colony.

An official despatch says that the Boers attacking Dixon's force numbered 1,200 men under the leadership of Kemp.

TRANSPORTS FOR THE CHINA FORCE.

Government has taken up seventeen transports in Calcutta to convey the China Expeditionary force back to India. They are the Ulla, Clavering, Chingtu, Umta, Formosa, Haiching, Glengyle, Itola, Shenking, Lalpoora, Nmani, Muttra, Patiala, Itria, Itinda, Raja and Sumatra.

VOLUNTEER GRANTS FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The Bombay Command receives the following sums out of the grant of one lakh of rupees provided in the current year's estimates for Volunteers' Proficiency :—Allowance to Officers Rs. 284 ; Officers' tactics, examination grant Rs. 250 ; ammunition allowance Rs. 11,374 ; rifle ranges' grant, Bombay, Rs. 948 ; and shooting prizes to non-railway Corps Rs. 4,740.

THE CARE OF SOLDIERS' TEETH.

A Dental Surgery is to be established at Quetta for the benefit of British troops, the Government of India making a small grant thereto.

HORSE BREEDING.

Arrangements have been sanctioned for handing over mares cast from Royal Artillery batteries at Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sind, for issue to local breeders.

INCREASE IN THE PLAGUE MORTALITY.

A large increase from 216 to 689 is reported in to-day's weekly plague returns for the Punjab. The districts now affected are Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Umballa, also the Patiala State, but the increase is more nominal than real, the great majority of deaths returned this week having in fact occurred last month. Elsewhere the plague mortality continues to steadily decline, the total number of deaths in the whole of India excluding the Punjab having been only 969 last week against 1,179 in the previous seven days.

PROPOSED LOAN OF 30 LAKHS FOR THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

The Municipal Corporation propose to ask Government to sanction the raising of two further loans—one of five lakhs for Plague expenditure, bearing interest at four per centum, repayable in ten years. The other of twenty-five lakhs for the City Improvements at the same rate of interest, repayable in thirty years.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Lloyd proceeds to South Africa and Captain Cotton, T. Battery, R. H. A. to England. Lieutenant C. M. Carpenter, R. E., reverts to the Imperial Establishment.

Government have approved the seconding in their regiments of Non-Commissioned Officers appointed to grass farms after training at Allahabad.

Brigadier-General Ventris, Commanding Poona, has two months' leave home, Lieutenant-Colonel Collitte, Shropshire Light Infantry, officiating.

Major Wigram, 2nd K. O. S. B's, is permitted to retire.

Lieutenants Eardley Wilmot, 1st East Surreys, Ridgeway, 1st Dorsets and Narbury, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment, are about to be appointed to the Indian Staff Corps.

It is now practically settled that General Gaselee will proceed home on leave when circumstances permit his leaving China.

It is now settled that there will be no movement of troops between India and South Africa until after the monsoon season.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. H. Couchman, D. S. O., commands the Deesa District during the absence of Brigadier-General Proudfoot on temporary leave.

The 20th Punjab Infantry, on returning from China some months hence, will probably be stationed at Mian Mir, where their depot has been moved from Umballa.

Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, R. A., Commanding at Roorkee, will officiate in command of the Meerut District during the absence of Major-General McLeod on 60 days, leave in Kashmir.

There is at last some probability of the introduction of a new and improved pattern of helmet for British troops in India. Experiments with the new head-dress are now being carried out.

Bombay Arrivals, June 5.—Marder, Major, Madras, R. A. M. C., on leave from Secunderabad. DuBoulay, Lieutenant, Bengal, 2nd Border Regiment on duty from Bareilly.

Departure June 5.—Halliday, Captain, Bombay R. E. off duty to Poona.

SIMLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECOND DAY.

SNOWDON vs. CRESPIGNY'S COMBINATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, June 5.

In the Polo Tournament to-day, the Snowdon team beat Captain Crespigny's Combination by three goals and three subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

LIKELY ADVANCE OF THE MONSOON.

A cyclonic storm is reported forming South-East of the Arabian Sea and is looked on by the Meteorological Department as likely to indicate the advance of the monsoon.

A MILITARY EXCHANGE.

Captains Collins and Maurice, R. A. M. C., exchange places on the roster of the Indian Service

THE INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

The investitute ceremony to-night at Viceregal Lodge will be an exceedingly striking one, amongst those to be invested are the Maharajah Jeypore, the Hon Mr. Rivaz and Mr. Latimer. A large and distinguished gathering were present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, June 4.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Malta arrived from Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyds Chartered s. s. Adriatic from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 12th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, June 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 14-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-4
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY BOMBAY VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly insert this letter, for the information of the numerous subscribers on the G. I. P. Railway to the Bombay Victoria Memorial Fund.

As Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund I issued on the 4th April last 1,200 Circulars to the indoor and outdoor staff of all departments, 400 of which were in the Vernacular, with the result that I have remitted to-day to the Central Committee of the Fund appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay the sum of Rs. 3,000, as a first donation to be devoted to such purpose as may be decided upon by that Committee.

It is interesting to note that this amount was collected voluntarily in sums ranging from Rs. 100 to 1-2 an anna from the Agent, Heads of Departments and employees of all grades, including monthly servants and day labourers.

On the Indian Midland Section many of the staff in the North-West had already subscribed to funds raised for a similar purpose.

The date for closing the G. I. P. Fund has been extended to the 30th instant, so I hope to be able to remit a further sum in due course.

Thanking you.—Yours, &c.

A. J. GARRETT.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer G. I. P. Railway Bombay Victoria Memorial Fund.

Victoria Terminus, June 5.

AN ALARMING RUMOUR.

SUSPECTED ANARCHISTS.

PASSENGERS BY THE R.M.S. "ORMUZ."

Reference was made in yesterday's (15th May) issue of the "West Australian" to an organised visit of detectives to the R.M.S. "Ormuz." The object of that visit is absolutely known to less than half-a-dozen men in this State, among them being the Premier, the Ministerial head of the Police Department, Superintendent Lawrence, who is at present the Acting-Commissioner of Police, and Inspector Farley. The Premier, on being interviewed on the subject by a "West Australian" reporter, declined to discuss it. Inspector Farley and Acting Commissioner Lawrence declared that they were bound to silence, as the matter had been entrusted to them as being strictly private and confidential. Inspector Farley, when asked to give information as to whether the matter was in any way connected with anarchists, who, it was suspected had travelled from Europe with evil designs upon the Duke of Cornwall and York, said no more than, "Have you seen the Premier ? He will, if he thinks fit, give you every information," a reply that was diplomatic, no doubt, but hardly confirmatory of other statements, which, so far as they go are as follow :—After the "Ormuz" had left Colombo, the British Government received information to the effect that there were on board certain individuals voyaging to the Australian States, who were suspected of being anarchists. Hence the close inspection of the Italian passengers on board. Without delay, the Colonial Office, it is stated, communicated with the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, who confided the grave news to his Prime Minister, Mr. Barton. The Premier of the Commonwealth promptly forwarded the information to Mr. Throssell, who directed that steps should be taken to deal with the undesirable immigrants. Detective Kavanagh, as was stated yesterday, accompanied the "Ormuz" to Adelaide, where the steamer will, so it is said, be received with just as much caution as it was in Western Australia, where, as may well be understood, the 22 Italians who were landed are being carefully watched.

The possibility that there are anarchists in our midst calls up a series of statements, made unofficially twelve or eighteen months ago. About that time it was declared that several foreigners reached Perth and were, in course of time, met by others, some coming from the goldfields, and some from the Eastern States. A woman made a statement to the effect that these men were anarchists, who had met to further their cause in Australia, and to arrange for delegates to attend a convention to be held in Montreal, Canada, in June 1901. The police, it is believed, got to hear of this story, and took steps to verify it and, if possible, seize the men. If that be so, the police failed in their attempt for nothing appears to have come of any investigations they made. Curiously enough, however, in January last, a resident of Perth received an anonymous letter, of which the following was the contents : "Anarchists in March. You know." The recipient did not "know," for the letter had no meaning to him, and being anonymous, there were no means of following it up and seeking a solution. Therefore it went the way that anonymous letters should go, and was disregarded. Possibly it was only intended as a mild practical joke. Possibly, too, it was the irrepressible desire of someone to confide an overwhelming secret to someone else, and thus partially relieved himself or herself of a burden that was too great to bear alone. —"Times of Ceylon."

At the first general meeting in London of the Agra Bank, in voluntary liquidation, the liquidator was able to make a detailed statement. Contingent liabilities still outstanding were estimated at £15,000, against which there were remaining assets under the head of loans and advances, £27,000, regarding which the liquidator was unable to hold out any very sanguine hopes ; but, taking the results up to date, the bank's shares, so long rated at £3 a share, had proved to be of good value up to £5 s.10 —quarter of a million sterling over market value after paying off and providing for all creditors in full. It was stated that the premises at Calcutta had been bought by the Government of India, who paid 3 1-2 lakhs of rupees.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

ASCENSION DAY IN FRANCE.

A BAND OF HEROES.

PARIS, May 16.

Count de Lur-Saluces was implicated in the conspiracy trial with M. Buffet (the Duc d'Orleans' confidential secretary), M. Paul Deroulede, and M Guerin, of Fort Chabrol fame. They were all convicted of having been concerned in 1898 and 1899 in a conspiracy to change the form of government. Extenuating circumstances were granted in every case, and the penalty, which would have been transportation, was therefore reduced to banishment, or, as in the case of M. Guerin, imprisonment. The High Court trial may not indeed take place at all. Count de Lur-Saluces having come back to France, his case is practically a new one, and the Attorney-General will therefore have a right to order a non-suit, and I would not be surprised if this were what he did. In the first trial there was a universal wish not to show vindictiveness. At present there is still greater reluctance to press a political case, and to let bygones be bygones. A curious result might happen after the dismissal of the case against M. de Lur-Saluces, viz., an amnesty for M. Deroulede. People will certainly point out the unfairness of keeping M. Deroulede and his friends in exile, while M. de Lur-Saluces, equally sentenced with them, escapes.

A breach of promise case tried at Saint Nazaire is interesting. Actions on this ground were quite unknown a generation ago, and they are still so rare that years may pass without one getting into the papers. The idea of asking for cash compensation for moral injury is extremely repugnant to French men and women of all classes. In the few actions for breach of promise known in France, Courts have never awarded more than actual out-of-pocket expenses in view of the wedding. In the Saint Nazaire case counsel for the plaintiff, Me. Le Tilly, raised the point—a new one in France—of moral damages, on the ground that his client having said, "Yes," to a man she believed to be sincere, was suddenly abandoned to public ill-nature. Moreover, she went to expense for the expected wedding. Counsel for defendant submitted that the only binding promise is the one made before the registrar. He admitted, however, his liability for material damages. The Court took the view that compensation was due for the moral injury, as well as for the material loss, and awarded £8. This judgment, though it marks an approximation to the English view of the matter, shows how far the French are from it. The plaintiff probably did not expect more. The day is still far distant in France when a jilted girl, weighing in the balance on one side the loss of her lover, and on the other a profit equal to a substantial legacy, can comfort herself with the idea that, perhaps, on the whole, she is the gainer.

The French jury's indulgent attitude towards passion crimes was the subject of comment yesterday at the Tribunal Correctionnel on the part of the Public Prosecutor's Deputy. An oilman, named Kirtz, aged 25, and living at Ivry, was charged, along with his wife and a shop assistant, with blackmailing. The court was crowded to overflowing, Kirtz having secured the services of Maitre Henry Robert, and the shop assistant being defended by Maitre Lagasse, a member of Parliament. Without entering into details, Kirtz's wife enticed an elderly and wealthy landlord into a room, when at a signal from her Kirtz and his assistant burst in, and the landlord was induced by threat to sign a bill of £400. Three times that sum was at first asked. The assistant played the part of a detective, and suggested that the affair had better be settled. The husband, who had a sheet of stamped paper ready, after pocketing the bill apologised and withdrew. Last year Kirtz threw a bowl of vitriol at a doctor whom he suspected, without the slightest reason, of injuring his honour, the doctor having refused the salve demanded. He was brought before a jury, and, Maitre Robert having pleaded passion, was of course acquitted, although the victim was blinded for life. Kirtz was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, after a speech by Maitre Robert, who ridiculed the elderly gentleman. His wife, who is about to become a mother, and wept like an infant, got 15 months. The assistant escaped with eight months and the benefit of the First Offenders Act.

Doctor Toulouse, the well-known writer on mental diseases, pleads in the "Debats" in favour of liberty for lunatics, on the same terms as for mentally sound persons. The great argument for locking up lunatics is that unless they were put out of the way of mischief they would commit actions that would be crimes if committed by sound-minded persons. Doctor Toulouse doubts whether lunatics if free would supply a larger percentage of mischief-doers than other classes of the population. Formerly lepers and consumptives were locked up. How is it that they have succeeded in the course of centuries in opening the doors of their prisons whilst lunatics have failed ? The reason suggested by Dr. Toulouse is this : Lepers and consumptives could plead their cause, and secured a hearing. If a lunatic is suffering from certain kinds of derangement, he will very soon break the law. Then it will be lawful to lock him up ; but if he escapes all the pitfalls of our civilization, why rob him of his citizens' rights ?

M. Delcasse left Paris on May 16th for Biarritz. The health of the Foreign Minister has, it appears, been unsatisfactory since his return from St. Petersburg. At the close of his speech in the Chamber on Tuesday afternoon, the fatigued air of the distinguished statesman was a subject of remark. His medical adviser strongly recommended an immediate change of scene for eight or ten days, and M. Delcasse only waited to go through the usual Wednesday diplomatic receptions at the Quai d'Orsay before starting for the South. During his absence he will continue to conduct the business of his Department.

Ascension Day in France is a public holiday. As a religious festival, it is the close of the Paschal Season, indicated by the removal of the huge Easter candle after the chanting of the Gospel in the Mass. The attendance at places of worship was unusually large. There were matinees at the Theatre Francois, the Opera Comique, the Odeon and the Chatelete, but the chief indoor attractions were of the free-and-easy kind associated with the Folies-Bergere, Olympia, the Casino de Paris, and the multitudinous cafe chantants and cabarets. The weather, somewhat changeable, was on the whole fairly agreeable, thus enabling the people to flock to the Bois de Boulogne, their favourite rendezvous on fete days. There was an enormous crowd at the Longchamps race meeting, and at the Parc des Princes, Auteuil, tens of thousands assembled to witness the absorbing contest for the championship between the famous French cyclist, Jacquelin, and the American negro, Major Taylor. From the beginning there was never any doubt about the result. Jacquelin simply played with his adversary, winning both heats as he pleased. The enormous gathering was almost mad with enthusiasm. Jacquelin was borne away in triumph, but so roughly that he was nearly suffocated in spite of the efforts of the police.

Twenty-five young boys will receive medals of the Life Saving Society of Paris next Sunday at the annual meeting. The youngest, Francois Gaubert, is nine years old, and since his last birthday has saved three persons' lives. Another boy named Couedel is but a month older, and seven others who behaved gallantly in accidents are under eleven. In contrast with the youth of these prizemen, the secretary mentions that the oldest medallist of the Society, old Father Caudellier, was 78 when the saved a man from drowning in the Seine. He died yesterday, having kept his hundredth birthday.

The Paris policemen have formed a committee for the protection of the orphans of the force, the president being the Prefect of Police. The committee starts with a capital of £1,200 collected in two days, and it has signalised itself by a piece of legislation worth mentioning. When a child of a member of the force is left an orphan the committee will give it a protector chosen from among those policemen who were the deceased father's intimate friends. This protector, or godfather, as he will be called, will visit the child at the orphanage, befriend it, and when the time comes, will advise the committee as to the trade it should be taught.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, the editor of "L'Autorite," is not at all satisfied with M. Delcasse's explanation of the Franco-Russian Alliance. He refers with considerable contempt to the docility of Deputies, who accept mutely anything the Foreign Minister likes to offer them. "No other Parliament in the world (he says) would accept such beggarly measure." He fails to see the advantage of a compact which is neither remunerative nor free from expense :—Russia costs us a good deal, and brings in nothing. She will have her Manchuria, whilst not a crust will be left for us. She launches a big loan of which we have to bear the burden and for all we can tell, we shall even be expected to guarantee the Chinese loan. All this no doubt proves the "solidity" of the alliance, but it is hard to see where its utility comes in. The re-appearance on the scene of Count Eugene de Lur-Saluces has caused but little commotion in Republican circles. The Royalists for the past few weeks have been very busy formulating a plan of compaign, the object of which was to bring about a Ministerial crisis. A change of Ministry would mean the destruction of the Associations Bill and prevent the present Government having the manipulation of the constituencies at the approaching General Election. The Royalist leaders affect a fine innocence with regard to the step taken by Count de Lur-Saluces. There can be no doubt, however, that the incident has been carefully matured. "I made it a point," said the Count last night, "to make my return to Paris coincide with the re-opening of the Chambers." It is said that his arrest may take place to-morrow, but I have reason to believe that the Government has no intention of playing the game of the enemy, and will therefore proceed slowly. The matter is one with which the Senate has principally to deal, and there is a strong disinclination at the Luxembourg to re-open the High Court. All day the residence of Count de Lux-Saluces has been besieged by aristocratic visitors, anxious to display their sympathy. The Count, who heard mass this morning, has also been the recipient of an enthusiastic address, signed by the most distinguished followers of the Duke of Orleans.

A remarkably sad picture is that of the octogenarian Countess de Tregnain, daughter of Admiral Baudin, and once a great heiress and famous beauty in the Court of France, closing her existence in a state of starvation in a miserable retreat in the Ville d'Avray, a Paris suburb. Under the Empire, she was a brilliant and admired figure at the Tuileries and St. Cloud. The only company of the poor old lady consists of half-a-dozen lean and lank dogs, content with an occasional crust. The Countess has been so long accustomed to misfortune that when a visitor with kindly intentions called she burst into tears at so rare an act of sympathy. "I have often hoped some tramp would enter and murder me, thus ending my misery," was her pathetic lament, after she had been persuaded to tell something of her story.

ALI FEHMI PASHA—THE EGYPTIAN EXILE.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Ali Fehmi Pasha resides in Upper Lake Road, Kandy. His house, a large and commodious one, commands a fine view of the surrounding hills, and, unlike Arabi Pasha's, is comfortably furnished. The Pasha, who had been ill and unable to move about for months past, is now convalescent and fast picking up strength. Judging from his appearance, he might be taken to be little over 40 years of age, but he informed a representative of the "Times of Ceylon" who interviewed him on the 29th ultimo, that there was only one year's difference between his age and Arabi Pasha's. "I am 60 years of age," he said, "counting, as we Arabs do by the moon, but according to English calculation my age is 58. "You may be sure the news of our pardon was most welcome. Friday morning last brought me a cablegram, from my son-in-law in Egypt, announcing my freedom. On Saturday I saw it in the papers, and on Sunday noon I received this most welcome message from H. E. the Governor in Nuwara Eliya." The telegram from H. E. was worded exactly as the one addressed to Arabi Pasha. "This is the reply I sent H. E.," Ali Fehmi said, handing our representative a copy of his reply to the Governor. It read as follows :—"Received wire with heartfelt thanks. I am ever grateful for Your Excellency's kindness in interceding on my behalf and getting release."

Continuing his remarks the Pasha said :—

"My proper and only name is Ali Fehmi. I do not know why the papers referred to me as 'Mustapha.' It must have been a mistake on the part of those who despatched the wire. Mustapha is the name of the present Grand Minister of Egypt."

ALI FEHMI'S MILITARY CAREER.

"I was born in a small village called Sap, in the province of Minofia, Egypt. My father was the Amdhar, or head of the village. Said Pasha was Khedive when I was in my fourteenth year, and it was at this age that I joined the Army. Up to this time the Army was composed of people from the lower classes, and for this reason the sons of respectable people did not care to join. Said Pasha, who did not like the Turks, and wanted Egyptian officers, passed a law to the effect that the sons of all 'high people' were to join the Army. The age limit was fixed at from 14 to 20, and I was thus forced to become a recruit. The Khedive insisted upon each recruit bringing his own servant. A hundred young men were enlisted, and I left home, accompanied by my slave, and became a soldier. In addition to drill we were taught to read and write and I must say we had a very pleasant time of it on the whole. At the end of three years I was made Sergeant, and promotion after this was rapid. From Lieutenant to Captain was a matter of two years, and then, after another year's duty as such, I was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Major, or Second Major. During this time, and in my twentieth year, I had the honour and the privilege of accompanying the Khedive on a religious pilgrimage to Medina. A year later Ismail Pasha succeeded Said Pasha as Khedive. He promoted me to the rank of Major, and I was honoured with a Command in the Brigade that did duty as the Khedive's House Guards. At this stage the most interesting event of my life took place. I refer to my marriage. The wedding was solemnised at the Khedive's Palace. My bride was a "Shirrak" (lady of the Khedive's Court). Then followed fourteen very happy years, at the end of which time I was made Lieutenant-Colonel and attached to the Khedive's person—one of the Body Guards, and considered myself fortunate in obtaining such an enviable and honoured position. Then followed some new experience for me. The Turkish Government was at war in the Balkan Peninsula, and the Khedive was appealed to for help. He sent out an Army of ten thousand, in command of Rashid Pasha, and I was drafted out of the Body Guards and despatched with the Army. We were engaged in many a tough fight in Servia and Montenegro and here I obtained my Colonelcy. Then came the fighting with the Russian troops, and here I was wounded in the head and underwent a surgical operation, but recovered after a short illness. I fared worse, however, in an engagement with the British troops at Kassassin, near Suez. The fighting took place near the Suez Canal, and I was severely wounded. A bullet entered my leg just above the knee and nearly passed through. 'You see the marks' said the Pasha, pointing to two ugly scars on either side of his right leg. I was in 39 engagements. Well, I ultimately returned to Egypt to my old post in Abdeen Palace, the Khedive's residence. Next came a change at Abdeen Palace. Ismail Pasha was deposed and Tewfik Pasha (pronounced Towfik) was elected Khedive. Tewfic promoted me to the rank of General I also filled the important office of Governor of Cairo. I would rather not tell you how I came to be taken prisoner by the British. Suffice it to say that I landed in Ceylon in January, 1883, with Arabi and the other Pashas. 'Brayorooks Lodge' was the name of the house I was first quartered in. The British Government, contrary to my expectations was exceedingly kind and good to us. The heat in Colombo was unendurable, but I lived there for ten years, ignorant of the fact that there were cooler places inland. Be sure you say that I feel the deepest gratitude to the Government for all the great kindness shown to us and the latitude allowed us. And the people of Ceylon have all been so good. I shall never forget the kind friendly visits paid me during long and weary months of illness."

The Pasha's last words were : "Europeans and natives too much making good for me ; like one family. Don't forget to write that in your paper."

INTERVIEWS WITH H. E, THE GOVERNOR.

Arabi Pasha called at the King's Pavilion in company with his eldest son, Mohammed Arabi Bey He expressed to His Excellency his thanks for the permission granted him to return to his native land. The twenty-minute interview which followed was of a private nature.

Later in the day, Ali Fehmi Pasha waited on H. E. and was accorded a private audience.

Five other Pashas came to Ceylon with Arabi Pasha and Ali Fehmi, viz., Abdulah, who died in Colombo on the 19th March, 1891 ; Mahmood Fehmi, who died at Kandy on the 17th June, 1894 ; Jacoob Sami, who also died at Kandy on the 30th October, 1899, The other two, Toulba and Mahmood Sami, left the Island in 1899. The first-named died in Egypt the same year. Mahmood Sami is still alive.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS vs. ROYAL IRISH.

The attendance at the Oval last night to witness the game between the above teams in the semi-finals round was the largest concourse of people yet assembled during the progress of the tournament. On the ball being put into motion the Old Boys pressed, and an opportunity soon occurred for Spilling to shoot, but Lynn saved well. Connolly and Goggin put in very good play on the right, but Roberts got the ball away, only for Plunkett to execute a fine run. The play was very even and very fast, the defence on both sides being sound. The next point of interest was a shot at goal by Spilling who sent the ball over the posts, and it may be here mentioned that both teams raised the ball a great deal more than circumstances necessitated. Play was chiefly confined to the Irish left wing and Quirke and Murphy once got right past Ward, but the latter shot wide. Plunkett and Ryan played very smartly but despite their watchfulness Smith passed out to Fern, who missed the ball, and at this time the Old Boys were playing unsteadily, repeatedly failing to get down to the ball. "Sticks" were given against the Old Boys and a corner resulted, from which Gawthorne gained applause for the clever way he guided the ball down the field but Ryan spoiled the effort. The Old Boys' goal was further endangered in consequence of "sticks" against Ward, and after much exciting play the game was transfered to the other end, half time being shortly afterwards called.

The Boys pressed from the restart, Green and Gawthorne both hitting the side of the net. Dwyer and Kelly, and the Irish halves, gave a very fine defence to the succession of attacks which followed, in which Fern and Wickham repeatedly distinguished themselves. Plunkett and Phelan managed to get the ball clear and Connolly evading Merrett and Roberts, centred, with the result that Quirke hit the post with a stinging shot. The whistle went simultaneously for "sticks" against the Boys and a scrimmage ensued but nothing resulted. The play was very even. Connolly and Goggin were most active, and two runs on their wing ended in Connell clearing twice in quick succession for the Boys. A bout of sharp passing followed, as the result of which the Irish left wingers gave a pretty display. They were, however, unequal to Ward, and from this point up to the call of time the Boys pressed. The defence of the Irish again proved equal to the task and time arrived with no score.

An extra ten minutes was played, during which the Boys had the better of the exchanges, but they could not pierce their opponents' defence, and therefore the tie will be replayed to-night.

The game was remarkable for the defensive play on both sides, and the form displayed by the Irish Rifles was much superior to that which they have shown in their previous engagements This remark is particularly applicable to the forwards, Beaumont, who took Campion's place, playing a sterling game. The back division upheld their reputation. The Old Boys did not, at times, play with the certainty and precision which has marked their former efforts, but it must be remembered they were matched against men of equal merit, but on the whole they had the best of the exchanges. A word of praise is due to both goal keepers, who were called upon to save at very critical moments—Lynn making a brilliant repulse in the closing minutes of the game.

Teams :—

Cathedral School Old Boys.—Connell, Goal ; C. M. Ward, R. Roberts, Backs ; E. Brewin, E. D. Smith and E. Merret, Halfbacks ; E. Fern, A. F. Wickhat, A. Spilling, A. Gawthorne, and A. Greene, Forwards.

The Royal Irish Team.—Bandsman C. Lynn Goal ; Dwyer and Pte. Kelly, Backs ; Lce. Corpl. Ryan, Sergt. Plunkett and Pte. Phelan, Hall Backs Lce. Sergh. Quirke. Pte. Murphy. Sergh. Beaumont, Pte. Connolly and Lce. Corpl. Goggin, Forwards.

ROYAL SCOTS vs. CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

The interest in the match on the Oval took away the public from the semi-final tie between the Royal Scots and the Connaught Rangers, yesterday evening on the Cooperage. The game was won in the first half when by their smartness in front of goal the Scots obtained a lead of two points, against which the Rangers, though in the second half they did almost the whole of the pressing, were unable to register a goal. As in their previous encounters in the tournament the Scots won by their rapidity in seizing chances and thereafter their defence was impregnable. The Connaughts started with the advantage of the wind, the Scots defending the bandstand goal. After the opening exchanges the Irishmen pressed and Pickering being challenged just managed to save in time. The Scotsmen were penalised for sticks in the circle but were able to clear to the twenty-five and a renewal of the attack ended in the ball going by. The Rangers continued the pressure and though a penalty for carrying gave the Scots relief, Barrett brought it down again, Gledstanes hit away well and then the Scots placed the opposite goal in danger. The whistle went frequently for infringements and thereafter the ball travelled quickly from end to end of the field. Then the Scots took up the attack with vigour and maintaining the pressure for sometime Hall ultimately brought it along. He almost overran the line but in the nick of time centred. Foley in goal for the Rangers kicked out but Drysdale, caught the flying ball on his stick and scored with marvellous rapidity. Immediately on the resumption Munro brought it down and should certainly have scored but after a scramble in the goal mouth the ball was sent behind. Very shortly afterwards Hall came along well and beating Haneghan who lost his stick scored the second goal for the Scots a few minutes before half time. The Rangers transferred play to the opposite goal but the Scots saved and the whistle sounding they crossed over leading by two goals to nil. The second half was mainly made up of determined attacks by the Connaughts occasionally relieved by brief rushes of the Scots to the other end. The Rangers seemed bent upon scoring but the Scots' defence was proof against everything and while they were apparently content to let their score stand as it was they were too quick to allow the Irishmen to get through. Looking at the vigour of the attack and soundness of the defence the latter portion of the game was interesting though no points were registered. Just before time the Scots had an opening but the shot went wide and with the sound of the whistle the game stood :—

Royal Scots	2 Goals.
Connaught Rangers	Nil.

Connaught Rangers.—Pet. Foley, Goal ; Corpl. Devine and Pte, Heneghan, Backs ; Pte. Masterson, Pte, Fletcher and Pte. McCormach, Halfbacks ; Lt. Barrett, Lt. Comyn, Pte. McNeil, Pte. Gaffney and Kilcummia's ; Forward.

Royal Scots.—Lce-Sargt. Pickering, Goal ; Lt. Gledstanes and Corpl. Ellis, Backs ; Black, Lce. Corpl. Fitzjohn and Sergt. Hardy, Halfbacks ; Pte. Munro, Pte. Hall, Lt. Drysdale, Pte. Waite and Pte. Downie, Forwards.

RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Yesterday evening Mr. Faulkner gave another of his enjoyable organ recitals at St. Thomas' Cathedral. There was a fairly large audience who greatly appreciated the music. The programme was interesting and was diversified by the introduction of a movement for strings. Messrs. H. Astell V. Bayley and the Rev. F. N. Hill joined Mr. Faulkner in the "adagio" from Beethoven's Quastour three which were very admirably played. Mr. Astell whose skill as a violinist is well known in Bombay also contributed a Cavatina which was excellently rendered. Of Mr. Faulkner's playing it is only necessary to say that it once more revealed his great mastery of the instrument. The programme was as under :—

1—Prelude and Fugue in D Minor	Bach.
2—"Adagio" from Quatuor 3	Beethoven.
Messrs. H. Astell, V. Bayley, F. N. Hill, and E. Faulkner.	
3—{Elegie	Dubois.
Meditation	Renklauf.
4—Cavatina	Bohn.
Mr. Henry Astell.	
5—Second Sonata for the Organ	Mendelssohn
(1) Grave.	
(2) Adagio.	
(3) Allegro Maestoso e Vivace.	
(4) Fuga.	

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, presiding. There were also present Messrs. H. G. Gell, G. Lund, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. K. N. Wadia, Haji Yoosaf Haji Ismail, Fazalbhoy Vishram, S. D. Khote, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.

PURCHASE OF CEMENT.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that a cement was urgently required, he had authorised to purchase 250 casks of the material from Messrs. Turner Hoare and Company and 250 casks from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company. The total cost of these casks is Rs. 4,265. The former firm will be paid at the rate of Rs. 8-8 and the latter at Rs. 8-9 per cask.

THE RECENT FIRE AT GIRGAUM.

With regard to the fire which broke out on the 2nd of May last at Chunam Kiln Road, Girgaum, the following reports from the Deputy Executive Engineer Water Works and Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade were submitted :—The Deputy Engineer in his report said :

"Chunam Kiln Lane is supplied from the main in Gamdevi Road and Grant Road which with other branch mains is closed from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m., to admit of Tansa Water being supplied at high pressure to the Fort and afterwards to Bhandarwada Reservoir. The Sub-Inspector on duty at Babula Tank chowki reports that he was informed of the fire by telepone at 1-20 a.m. on the 3rd instant and that he got a victoria and arrived at the fire in about 12 minutes, immediately turning on full pressure. The Sub-Inspector at Gowalia Tank states that he received intimation of the fire at 1-15 and at once opened the 6" sluice in Gamdevi Road and then went to the fire where he found that the Sub-Inspector abovementioned had already opened the 7" sluice in Grant Road. The Firemen, I am informed, confirm the statements of the Sub-Inspectors and as the fire had been extinguished by 2-20 it is an obvious exaggeration to state that the engine had to wait upwards of an hour for water. By some coincidence fires appear to occur almost invariably in districts under low pressure at the time and it is as a rule impossible to go to and open the sluice so as to give full pressure in less than 10 or 15 minutes and under the present system of intermittent high pressure it is impossible to evade this difficulty."

The Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade stated : "I have the honour to report that a call was received at the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station by Police Sepoy at 1-15 A. M. on the 3rd instant to a fire at Chunam Kiln Road. The hose reel was at once turned out followed by the steamer and escape. On the arrival of these appliances at the fire water was not obtainable from the main in Chunam Kiln Road in sufficient volume to supply an engine, and the steamer was therefore got to work from a well in the vicinity of the fire. In the meantime other engines had arrived and two lines of hose were laid from the Grant Road from which a plentiful supply of water was at once obtained. I was present at the fire shortly after the first engine and found both the buildings practically burned out and roofs off. Water was playing on the fire simultaneously from the main and well about five minutes after my arrival, or about 20 minutes from the time of the first call. With regard to the alleged delay in communicating with the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station, I can only say that it appears to me that Messrs. Lyon and Co must have been misinformed as any communication with this or any other Fire Station must go through the Market Exchange. At the time of this fire the Gowalia Tank Telephone was out of order and had been so since 1-10 p.m. the previous day and the fireman had from that time been on duty at a private telephone situated in a building opposite the Fire Station. To prove that no delay occurred in giving the information of this fire the time of call shows that that the Police took prompt action on its discovery which, however, must have been a considerable time after the out-break. The points and time from which the call was received are as follows :—Gowalia Thank Fire Brigade Station by Police at 1-15 a.m. Maharbawdi Police Chowkey by Police at 1-15 a.m. Market Exchange, by telephone from Mr. Tribhowandas' residence Chunam Kiln Road at 1-15 a.m."

The Municipal Commissioner in his memorandum on the subject stated that the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade said that water was playing on the fire at Chunam Kiln Road simultaneously from a well and the main at 1-35 a.m.

Mr. Khote complained that many people present on the spot would testify that more than 25 minutes elapsed before water could be obtained from the main. As a last resort water had to be had from a well close by. The report was cleverly worded, because it could not be gathered from it whether water was obtained from the main in proper time. The report was then recorded.

MESSRS JOHN TAYLOR SONS AND SANTO CRIMP.

The following letter from the Commissioner was brought forward for consideration :—"With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 237 of the 11th ultimo, I have the honour to state that I have received a letter from the Firm of Messrs. John Taylor Sons and Santo Crimp enquiring as Mr. Santo Crimp is dead whether the work should be entrusted to their Mr. Brough Taylor. They state that Mr. Taylor has always attended to all matters relating to water works in their Firm and would in any case have taken this particular matter in hand, even had their partner Mr. Crimp been alive. Under the circumstances I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to entrust the work to the Firm of Messrs. John Taylor Sons and Santo Crimp."

The sanction asked for by the Commissioner was granted.

OFFENSIVE SMELL FROM THE TULSI LAKE.

With regard to the Standing Committee's resolution dated the 22nd May 1901, the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, stated. "The tank is now being emptied as desired by the Municipal Commissioner and will be cleaned in a few days. It has never been the custom to clean the settling tank even at very long intervals and Dr. Cayley's recent analysis showed that the water improved in quality by its passage through the tank. There are very strong reasons against the frequent cleaning of this tank, (*a*) because owing to the scarcity of water its contents cannot be run to waste, but must be passed into the mains, thus giving rise to complaints (*b*) After it has been emptied, the daily supply must be reduced by about a million gallons per 10 days till it has been refilled, which will be severely felt at present and will also cause complaint : and (*c*) because during a period of about a fortnight our reserve stock of water will be most unduly diminished, so that should a large fire occur or a burst take place in one of the supply mains the position might be a very awkward one. As the offensive smell is given off by the surface scum composed of decomposing algoid matter and not by the mud which falls to the bottom, there is no reason to look for any improvement in this respect from the cleaning of the tank."

Dr. C. H. Cayley in his report to the Commissioner said : "As far as I can make out from visiting Tulsi Lake last year and from the appearance and character of the Tulsi water in May of last year as well as during the last few weeks the smell in the Tulsi water is due to the character of the soil forming the bed of the Lake and the surrounding banks. Except in the dry season the bed of the lake is covered with water, but towards the end of the dry season the bed of the lake is exposed in parts and the water is very shallow. As a result a certain amount of decomposition sets in in the rich black soil, which is composed of dead and decomposed vegetation and this taints the water. In the Vehar and Tansa Lakes the body of water collected is much larger and their beds are not exposed as in the Tulsi Lake, so no tainting of water occurs, or if any occurs it is neutralized by being mixed with the large amount of deep water in these Lakes. The Tulsi Lake is also surrounded by thick vegetation and very large amount of leaves ext. etc. must be washed into the Lake, where they decompose and form the soil of the Lake bed, thus keeping up the organic character of the soil. The smell is the smell of decomposing earth and the same condition is produced in any shallow bodies of water which are drying up under exposure to a hot sun and where the soil largely consists of organic matter from decaying and dead vegetation. I do not think the algae referred to by the Water Engineer have anything to do with the smell, although there are certain forms of are which make water smell badly and with a similar earthy smell to that which the Tulsi water now has. My reasons for thinking this are that I have not been able by microscopic examination of the algae in the wate to detect any forms of algae in the Tulsi water that are not also present in the Vehar water and also that the numbers of alga present in the Tulsi wate are now considerably less than they were in February and March.

Dr. Ismail said that the sooner the settling tank was done away with the better,

The chairman said that the corporation ought to stop the Tulsi supply as soon as practicable for reasons mentioned by Dr. Caylye, in his report. He had seen the Malabar Hill Reservoir himself, and he might mention that the state of the channel there was far from satisfactory. No amount of settling filtration would remedy the defect. A system of distribution from Tansa and Vehar might be laid down. The supply from Tulsi during the hot season migt be stopped altogether.

Dr. Dadachanji said that only about seventeen thousand people residing in certain districts of the city would be put to some inconvenience by the stoppage of the Tulsi supply. Tansa supply was more than sufficient for the city. The people were tired of getting only a short and a bad supply of water. It was said that the inhabitants of Bombay intended to hold a mass meeting on the "maidan to ask Government to interfere and take up the management of the water works as the Municipality had failed to regulate the supply of sufficient and wholesome water to the city.

Dr. Ismail said that one of the filters at the Bhandarwada reservoir was allowed to lie idle for reasons best known to the head of the department. When there was such a cry for unfiltered water, the filter in question was allowed to lie idle. He received the other day a threatening letter from the Water Engineer.

The Chairman: Please don't bother yourself about the threatening letter.

Dr. Ismail then moved that Commissioner's letter regarding the cleaning of the settling tank of the Malabar Hill reservoir be recorded, and that it be suggested to the Commissioner that it seemed advisable that the Water Engineer should arrange for the removal from time to time of the surface scum from which he stated the offensive smell in the settling tank proceeded.

The proposition was agreed to

CONSUMPTION OF WATER.

When the Committee was considering a memorandum from the Commissioner showing details of the storage and consumption of water in the Municipal lakes, Dr. Ismail Jan Mohomed said that the report showed that during the week ending the 26th May 1901 about 407 millions of gallons of water were consumed. From that it appeared that 57 millions of gallons were consumed per day. But according to the capacity of the mains the City could get only 35 millions of gallons per day. Now allowing for evaporation from two to three millions of gallons per day the question arose how the remaining 19 millions of gallons of water were disposed of. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna suggested that much water was being wasted owing to leakage.

After some discussion, on the motion of Dr. Ismail seconded by Sir Bhalchandra it was resolved to record the Commissioner's memorandum and to request him to report why the consumption of water last week was 57 millions of gallons when the actual quantity said to be supplied is 35 millions of gallons.

The proposition was adopted and the Committee then adjourned.

THE HINDU FASTING LADY.

The Premabai investigation Committee met, last night, in Sir Mungaldas' Mansions, Girgaum, to consider the report of the sub-committee on the investigation they had undertaken. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna occupied the chair.

The Chairman at the outset read the sub-committee's report which gave an account of the measures they had adopted for carrying through the experiment. It also contained daily reports as to the condition of the patient during the five days of the investigation, and disclosed the circumstances under which, the committee had thought fit to stop the experiment.

Having read the report Sir Bhalchandra said he wished to make a few observations. There was some misapprehension existing in the minds of certain people as to the object with which they had decided to undertake the experiment. It was stated that since it was opposed to the fundamental principles of physiology that any living being could exist without subsistence, no faith should have been placed in the statements made on behalf of Premabai. But they must bear in mind that the lady was being deified and the matter was much talked about in the city. It was, therefore, due to the Bombay Society that the truth should be found out. Had they sat quiet the fiction would have continued and very likely the fraud would have extended to the whole of India. Under the circumstances, he thought their action was justified. He thanked members of the committee and other gentlemen, who had assisted in the investigation. Their thanks were also due to the nurses, who watched the case and especially to Dr. Bradley, who had done a signal service both to the committee and the general public. At the commencement of the experiment rumors had reached his ears that somebody intended to tamper with the nurses, but thanks to their straight forwardness, and the vigilant watch kept by Dr. Bradley that such intentions, if there were any, were defeated. He might say that had not Nurse Maillard detected the fraud and had the matter taken a different turn they would have been placed in an awkward position. Had the lady succeeded in proving her allegation, the attention of American and European scientists would very naturally have been drawn towards her, and probably some of them would have come to this country to investigate the case themselves. Supposing they had found out the real truth, what would have been the plight of the commeettee of Bombay Doctors, who had been engaged in this investigation?

The report was approved and adopted, and resolutions were passed thanking the ladies and gentlemen who had assisted in carrying out the investigation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The watching of the Scientific Committee of inquiry has resulted in finding in the fasting lady's dress, a paper parcel of decomposed food which the unfortunate woman was evidently awaiting an opportunity to deposit in her system.

The Committee claim to have done a public service and a justification for what might have proved a dangerous and cruel procedure, was found in the supposed credulity of the "masses of the Hindus." It is an insinuation against the understanding and reason of the Hindus, not borne out by facts and it therefore cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. Reviewing the statement of the Physician in charge it would seem as if his interest in this case was aroused by uncertainty as to whether this extraordinary existence, without food against all scientific principles could continue, and it was owing to his action that public interest was excited. The history of the case dates five years back. The girl was then under treatment but public attention was not drawn to her until she came under the care of Dr. Khotare. Her relatives tried to conceal the fact of such an extraordinary existence. Sir Balchandra Khrisna brought the case up for discussion at a meeting of Medical practitioners and in his opening speech made some observations which are against the Committee's present claim that the investigation was justifiable for the sake of the public good. He emphatically denied any pretensions to the supernatural on the girl's part and asked the meeting to form a Committee, in the interest of science to carry on the investigation which has only resulted in holding up to ridicule an unfortunate girl of 18 who ought to have been saved from this calamity by judicious medical treatment on some known scientific basis. The appointment of a watching Committee could hardly banish from the Hindu mind the idea that a goddess was in their midst, for Hindus never dreamt of such a thing during the last five years. When men of known scientific attainments doubt their own knowledge, and make such a fuss over an ordinary case of no public concern whatever, it would be no marvel if the average uneducated mind should turn heavenwards for an explanation of the phenomenon.—Your, &c.,

Apollo Hotel, June 4.

S. H. M.

OVERBRIDGE AT KHANDALLA STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Year after year fails to realise the hopes of the residents and visitors to Khandalla for the erection of an overbridge at the station connecting the up and down platforms. This is a want which has been long and keenly felt, particularly when two trains arrive at the same time and effectually block the two platforms and prevent passengers from crossing the line. Till one of the trains move out of the station they have to wait often paying by missing the train they came in time to catch. The platforms were recently lengthened which is a sure sign of increased traffic, an additional reason for an overbridge. At Khandalla are a Sanitarium for British troops the Home of the Convalescents from the St. George's and other hospitals, the Home of the All Saint's Sisters for their juvenile charges; the Home of the Sisters from the Poona and other convents, together with a large number of residents and visitors at the hotels, &c., who flock from all parts of the Presidency. Surely Khandalla may urge a strong claims for an overbridge. When the stationmaster is questioned on the matter he simply shrugs his shoulder with his hands outstretched in a sympathetic way. "What can he do." If the work can be taken in hand during the coming rains the bridge will be ready for the October season. The Lanowli workshops can be utilised for the work. Lanowli possesses an overbridge which prevents passengers from endangering their lives and limbs.

DANGER.

BOMBAY CENSUS.

FIRST PRESIDENCY RETURNS.

The Provincial Superintendent of Census has Submitted a statement showing the first totals of the recent census.

The remarkable features of the Census of 1901 are—

(1) The very large decrease in the population of the Districts and States of Gujarat.

(2) A less formidable decrease in the population of the Deccan Districts and States.

(3) A large increase in the population of Sind.

(4) An increase of population in four districts and four States only outside the Province of Sind. In the case of the Kolaba District the apparently large increase of 18.75 per cent. is due to the transfer to that district from Thana of the Karjat Taluka in the year 1891. The actual increase is only 1·70 per cent.

2. The causes of these phenomena may be—

(1) Defective enumeration.

(2) Emigration and immigration.

(3) Decreased birth rate.

(4) Increased mortality due to famine, plague or other epidemic diseases.

It would be premature to pronounce on the extent to which any of these causes have affected the results pending the completion of the detailed examination of the schedules in the abstraction offices. There is at present no evidence that the recent census was, in regard to mere numbers, less accurate or complete than on former occasions.

(3) His Excellency the Governor having recently made public the acknowledgments of Government of the excellent work preformed by officials and volunteers in securing these results in a season of special difficulty and danger due to the prevalence of scarcity and pestilence, it would be superfluos to dwell on the credit due to those by whom the enumeration was organized and accomplished. A list of Census officials who have performed specially good service is being prepared, so that they may be brought to the notice of Government, rewarded by grants of Sanads, or by presentations of pecuniary value, according to the merits of each case,

Districts and States.	Total Population.		Percentage.	
	1891.	1901.	Inc.	Dec.
Districts.				
Ahmedabad	921,712	795,094	...	13·73
Kaira	871,589	715,725	..	17·88
Panch Mahals	313,417	261,87[illegible]	...	16·44
Broach	341,490	291,428	...	14·69
Surat	649,989	636,602	...	2·05
Thana	904,868	809,361	...	10·55
Khandesh	1,460,851	1,442,018	..	1·28
Ahmednagar	888,755	837,774	...	5·73
Sholapur	750,689	720,978	...	3·95
Satara	1,225,989	1,146,521	...	6·48
Nasik	843,582	819,575	...	2·84
Poona	1,067,800	995,074	..	6·81
Belgaum	1,013,261	991,208	...	1·83
Dharwar	1,051,314	1,113,426	5·97	...
Bijapur	796,339	735 041	...	7·69
Kanara	446,351	454,238	1·78	...
Kolaba	509,584	60[illegible],165	18·75	...
Ratnagiri	1,105,926	1,166,890	5·51	...
Bombay City	821,764	770,843	...	6·19
Total, Presidency Proper	15,985,270	15,311,832	...	4·21
Karachi	564,880	607.439	7·53	...
Hyderabad	918,646	990,502	7·82	...
Shikarpur	915,497	1,018,237	11·22	...
Thar and Parkar	298,203	364,168	22·15	...
Upper Sind Frontier	174,548	232,482	33·18	..
Total, Sind	2,871,774	3,212,808	11·82	...
Aden, including Perim	41,079	41,222	...	6·48
Total, Districts	18,901,123	18,565,862	...	1·77
States.				
Cutch	558,415	487,374	...	12·72
Palanpur Agency	615,526	467,691	...	27·55
Mahi Kantha	581,568	361,508	..	37·84
Kathiawar Agency	2,752,404	2,327,456	..	15·43
Rewa Kantha Agency	733,506	478,899	...	34·71
Cambay (Kaira Agency)	89,722	75,122	...	16 27
Surat Agency	181,208	161,010	..	11·14
Jawhar (Thana Agency)	52,831	47,261	..	10·54
Janjira (Kolaba Agency)	81,780	85,392	4·41	..
Savantvadi State	192 948	217,800	12·88	...
Dangs	32,920	18,634	...	43·39
Surgana	12,398	11,634	...	6 96
Bhor	155,669	137,269	...	11·81
Akalkot (Sholapur Agency)	75,774	82,052	8·28	..
Satara Agency	131,529	109,614	...	16·66
Kolhapur Principality	913,131	910,175	...	0·32
Southern Maratha Jaghirs, including Jath	719,056	691,886	...	3·36
Savanur	16,976	18,446	8·65	...
Khairpur (Shikarpur Agency)	131,937	199,565	51·25	...
Total, States	8059,298	6,891,691	...	14 48
Grand Total for Bombay Presidency	26,960,421	25.457,533	...	5·57
Cities.				
Ahmedabad	148,412	180,673	21·74	...
Broach	40,168	42,298	5·30	...
Surat	109,229	118,364	8·36	...
Bombay	821,764	770,843	...	6·11
Poona	161,390	111,385	..	30·93
Nasik	21,429	21,480	..	12,09
Hubli	52,593	58,149	10·56	...
Sholapur	61,915	74,521	20·36	..
Belgaum	40,737	26,237	...	35·59
Karachi	105,199	115,407	9·70	...
Sukkur	29,302	30,195	3·01	...
Hyderabad	58,048	64,435	11·0.	...

NOTES FROM GOA.

OUR correspondent, writing from Pangim, on the 3rd June says:—As yet, the rains have not set in and there are again complaints of want of drinking-water. Pressure is being brought to bear on the Municipality to resume bringing in water from Banguenim by tanks and boats.

Last month, one of the Governor's pretty daughters was married to an officer of the Royal Navy, and the happy couple left for Bombay to go to Europe by the P. and O. Steamer Arabia.

At the Bunder His Excellency the Governor General and others met to bid farewell and wish bon voyage to Lieut. Moreira and Madame Carlotta, who have left behind many sincere friends and well-wishers. Two days previous to their departure, the Governor received a telegram from the Minister of the Colonies intimating that he had been promoted to the rank of General, and a decree passed with the approval of both houses of Parliament, dispensing in his case with the necessary examinations in Lisbon prior to promotion, a concession well-merited, owing to the brilliant services rendered by His Excellency at Collella and at Manja caze in the celebrated campaign against the African Potentate, Gangubama.

Our Archbishop Patriarch is expected here on the 10th having left Mahableshwar for Poona, where he intends remaining until the 9th instant, during which time he will make a pastoral visit to the city church at Poona—the only church there subject to his jurisdiction.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. INDUS.

THE following passengers sail to-morrow for Marseilles, etc., per M. Maritimes steamer Indus from Victoria Dock, No. 5. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 11 a. m. Third class passengers, native servants, and ayahs must be at the Princess' Dock disinfecting shed at 8 a. m. with all their baggage,

Mr J McNiel
Lt Col Arthur Grey
Lt Col E Erichton
Major Cumberland
Mr E A Gell
Mr Pack
Mr T C Plowden
Mr H R Dunk
Mrs and Miss Menant
Dr F Barretto
Major E S P Marder
Mr H E Hudson
Miss Swift
Mrs Charlesworth
Lt Fetherstonhaugh
Mr G K Orfanidi
Mr E Fraser
Mr W H Lovegrove
Col O H Channer
Dr A C Pacheco
Mr M Alvares
Lt L W de Bouley
Mr J A Percy
Mr M M Goolrej
Mr Webber
Mr Poole
Mr Buchanan
Mr and Mrs Maynard

Mrs B de Costa
Mr F Rosario
Mr Saint Gall
Mr Bochot
Mr Desallais
Mr and Mrs Pusch
Mr and Mrs Priene and boy
Mr and Mrs Francois
Mr and Mrs Sacotte and child
Mr Palisse
Mrs Doutre and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Baudson and 3 children
Mrs Richault
Miss Marie Goubier
Mr Riallant
Mr Rossi
Mr and Mrs Plante
Mr Garnier and 2 children
Mr Blin
Mr Haye
Mrs de Blnies
Mr and Mrs Guynet
Mr Mangani
Mr Vigier
Mr Flesfore Chindian, sister and 3 children
Private McNamara

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNION AND INDIA.

A STUDENT'S CRITICISM.

AT a meeting of the Cambridge University Union on May 11, Mr. A. C. Abdul Latif, St. John's College, moved: "That the unreasoning conservatism of the British people constitutes a grave danger to the Empire" Mr. Abdul Latif said: "Mr. President. Sir: In moving the resolution which is on the paper to-night, I feel myself equally embarrassed by the peculiarity of my position, and, if I might confess it, by the difficulty of the task I have undertaken; unfavourable criticism is never very palatable, and it is especially bitter when it comes from a foreigner. You will, therefore, perhaps, be inclined to accuse me of impertinence, and of a lack of that modesty which becomes a visitor in a strange country. Considering, however, that I am a citizen of the British Empire and considering also how closely the fortunes of my country and of this are bound together, so that the condition of the one must in the end inevitably react on the welfare of the other—considering all this, I at length assumed the boldness to come forward before you; and I shall attempt to consider briefly certain disquieting symptoms which have lately been noticeable in British affairs. Still my theme is not so novel as one might suppose. Notes of alarm have been struck long since, in various quarters, and two so different persons as Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlin are on my side. Speaking at Chatham last year, Lord Rosebery said "we ought to get another great advantage out of this war, for after all, we in this country have much to learn, and this war will have been a cheap one, whatever it may cost, if it has made us learn several important lessons. I humbly think that we in this country live a great deal too much from hand to mouth. We do not proceed by scientific methods. We go on on the principle that we are a very noble nation, that we are very rich, that we are very numerous, and that we have so muddled out right in the end . . . . . We must become more scientific in our methods in commerce, in education and in war." Mr. Chamberlain's anxiety caused him to institute the famous Commission of 1885, "On the decline of British Commerce;" and on its reports my remarks this evening will be mainly based. I need not mention the vast number of foreign critics who have spoken or written on the same subject. You perhaps regard these with impatience. It is well, however, to remember a saying current among the Arabians: "better a wise enemy than a foolish friend." Let me now consider the state of the British industries—a very serious question indeed, since its manufactures are the very food of this nation. You will admit that it is not very pleasant to hear that in regard to the smaller machines Great Britain is being pushed out of the World's market by America, and that the Germans are gradually drawing to themselves the trade in larger machines (for which indeed, she got the most prizes at the Paris Exhibition), and further that the Atbara Bridge in the Soudan the electric underground Railway in London itself, were constructed by American companies; and lastly—a most portentous sign for a sea-faring nation that the Atlantic record is held by a German liner and France has stolen a march with her submarine Boats. listen to what a governor of Queensland says in his report: It is very regrettable that English commerce is being driven out of its own colonial markets. But I canot help saying that it is nobody's fault but its own, for it has never attempted to study the wants of its clients. What can we do against the conservatism of our own manufacturers stick to their old models and articles of manufacture. Here you have the besetting sin of the English industries: a perverse refusal to adapt themselves to changing conditions. Take only the instance of the Bessemer method discovered by an Englishman in 53 which was to revolutionise the iron trade by substituting steel for cast-iron. Did the iron-manufacturers of this country see their chance, did they seize it? No, they permitted the invention to be appropriated by strangers, and it was not till 22 years later that they opened their eyes. Well, in those days of halcyon prosperity"——I am referring to the period following the Franco-German war they could afford to neglect it. But the same thing happened, in 1879 when the Englishman Thomas invented the basic method for steel. This too was allowed to be sold abroad for a paltry sum, and it revolutionised continental industries in the space of three years. I need hardly remind you how slow and unenterprising this country has shown itself with regard to electricity and Petroleum as motive forces. There is hardly a small German town which has not got its electric tramway, and even in far Norway the meanest village which has the good fortune to have a water fall in its neighbourhood is lighted with electricity. Surely there is food for reflexion in this. Has the British workman, once reputed to be equal to two Frenchmen, maintained his position? Hear the evidence in the blue book. "Principally in silk goods and in the finer cotton goods we are not able to compete, because we have not got the labour and we are not so skilful as the French and the Germans and further the difficulty is to obtain workpeople capable of understanding tedious work." Since long ago much has been talked in this country of the necessity of imparting a better education to the working classes. But the prejudices of a whole nation are difficult to shake. I now turn to the British commerce. That it has declined no one can doubt who will but glance at the huge blue books on the subject. What are the causes of this? Here again, with your permission, I shall read an extract. The consul in Paris writes: "All my countrymen in business here, complain of the death of young Englishmen knowing foreign languages. If we understand our true interests, our first duty ought to be to teach our sons foreign languages above all French German, Spanish and Italian, and to raise the intellectual standard of our commercial classes. The Consul from Lourence Marques says: "In addition to their numerous agents well versed in Portuguese and Dutch, the Germans send also their catalogues in these languages. The English merchants send their catalogues in Spanish to this Portugues, colony, and it is only thanks to the post that they arrive here. For they are generally addressed Lorenzo Marques, Portugal. These people are not only ignorant of foreign languages they do not even know foreign geography. This useful science was not necessary in former times, when buyers came to England and the German and American were not abroad. At present it is different.

I have indeed heard some foolish men affirm that the English have little capacity for foreign languages; but it would be more correct to say they have no inclination for them. I have often come across English youths in France and Germany, who were supposed to be learning the language of that country and thought they were doing it great honour thereby. They took every opportunity to speak their own language and to associate with their own countrymen, thus avoiding the contamanating company of foreigners and hoping all along to inhale some knowledge with the air.

Some time ago, there was started in London a school pompously styled the "Imperial School of Modern Oriental Studies," which, it was hoped, would do great things. I believe it has half a dozen pupils now, most of them I.C.S., selected candidates, who are compelled to go there. On the other hand, in the Berlin School (on whose model the one in London was founded), Hindustani, Gujarati, etc., are studied with enthusiasm by intending E. I. merchants. Some day when your Indian commerce has entirely slipped out of your hands, you will repent. "Trade follows the flag" has been a favourite maxim of Mr. Chamberlain's, and a year ago it would have excited an enthusiasm in you which it does not seem to do now. Perhaps, now, you do not consider those people to be absolute fools who say rather, trade follows the commercial traveller." You may go even so far as to think that if it cost £150 millions to advance the flag, but a little way, the method may come in the end to be dear. "We must put our Empire on a business footing" said Lord Rosebery. Yes. The sooner it is understood that if the power of this country depends on its navy, its navy no less depends on its commerce; and that commerce lives not by war and bloodshed, but by the promotion of peace and friendly feelings, by self-education, by the study of your clients, wants—the sooner this is understood the better. I find myself unable, Sir, within the time given me, to do more than mention the refusal of this country to adopt the Metric system an action which can only be compared to the refusal of the holy Synod of Russia to adopt the reformed Calendar. No more can I touch the antiquated English law of Real property which through its difficulty and its pit falls for the layman, hinders the free transfer of property and thus exerts a profound influence on the condition of the lower agricultural classes. Of education in general of which I have already spoken in part, I have to say only this, that the system prevailing here is unworthy of so great a country. National education, with the fixed object of training every citizen for his place in the State does not exist in England. The public schools perform this function for only a small section, and that I am afraid on medæval lines. There is too much writing of Greek and Latin verses, and little study of the sciences and modern lagnages, for a great commerical people; too much foot ball and too little drilling and shooting for a people who have no system of conscription. I know quite well a famous saying of Wellington about Eton; but unhappily modern historical research, ruthless destroyer of many old and cherished beliefs has proved conclusively that Napoleon was about disabled on the days of the battle of Waterloo by acute indigestion. In deed, Waterloo was won not on the play grounds of Eton but in the field kitchen of the French Emperors. And all the late reverses of British arms and of the British arts are due not to any internal decadence—for the current of national life still flows on clear and rich and strong; nor are they due to natural disadvantages—for there are few countries on earth so lavishly endowed by nature, certainly not Germany, but it is rather to be attributed to the terrible host of resources arising from a dark and perverse contempt of foreign nations and the consequent unwillingness to learn anything from them. This sort of conservatism is but nothing but fossilization but and is the fatal precurson of national ruin. But there is another conservatism which realises that institutions are like living agains that to live they require food and nourishment from the out side, and that therefore a wise policy of assimilation is the only means to stability. It is on a conservatism of this kind that I rely to support me this evening in my condemnation of its spurious and bastard namesake.

The motion was carried by 33 votes to 28.

LAVINIA AND HER STARCH-PAN GARDEN.

BY MISS R. M. BRADLEY.

LAVINIA also has her garden, and she has been heard to say that she loves it. This may have been true some months ago, but at the present time I have reason to doubt the continuity of her affections in this particular. At all events, my cousin will never try to write about her garden, since it is pain and grief to her to compose the simplest note. She explained to me in the beginning that she would leave this labour of love to me; for as she justly remarked, there can be no garden in these days that is not immortalised in print. My suggestion that I should prefer to write about Lavinia herself, and that Love Letters were fast superseding garden books in the public taste, was coldly received. At the same time, however, Lavinia kindly reminded me that in writing about a garden, it would be most unfashionable—"dowdy" was the word she used—to confine oneself to horticultural observations.

"You see," she explained, "it is not the garden, and how many seeds you buy, and where you put them, that people want to know, but all the other things."

"Yes; and it is the other 'things' that I want to write about," said I, "so that's all right."

"I have never been called a 'thing' before," said Lavinia, and then she blushed and changed the conversation with unprincipled suddenness.

Lavinia's garden is not in Germany, nor yet in Surrey, nor in any other especially favoured or unfavoured corner of the earth. She cannot wander down its damp and grassy paths, nor soliloquise in pleasant self-consciousness under the blue dome of heaven over the first signs of last spring's sowing or last autumn's planting. She cannot discover that her gardener is the most stupid and pigheaded of God's created beings, because she has none: and she cannot, when under the cloud of feminine low spirits, seek relief in ascribing her own *Weltschmerz* to the failure of Iceland poppies to grow symmetrically, coupled in one breath with the hampering effects of civilisation. No, Lavinia can do none of these things; but she can do what possibly, with an east wind blowing, she considers preferable. She can sit by the fire in her own boudoir and soliloquise whenever she likes—which, knowing my cousin, is not, I think, often—over those blue-green daffodil spikes that have had the hardihood to show themselves above the edges of the brown kitchen pans which do duty for Lavinia's garden.

The first time, one day last autumn, that I found Lavinia bending over these same pans upon her window-ledge, I was inclined to be derisive, but for once she was quite serious, and the attitude was so becoming to her that I became serious also. She was carefully watering a strange compound of stones and charcoal, which apparently provided a somewhat unmaternal flower-bed for a few brown bulbs. I suggested that the pleasure in such an occupation was fleeting, and the results, if dependent solely upon her own efforts, undependable.

"But you know I'm not like that, Jack. I don't take up crazes like other girls."

And I, being more interested in the reproach in Lavinia's blue eyes than in all the bulbs in Carter's catalogue, blindly acquiesced.

Now, my cousin, who from the crown of her head to the sole of her small shoe is one of the most feminine creatures that were ever made, and as full of moods as an April day, loves to boast herself of a complete immunity from feminine attributes; therefore I thought to please her, but she was unaccountably offended by my untruthful acquiescence.

"Of course *you*," she said vengefully, "with you, hot-houses and your gardeners, and your magnificent 'results,' as you call them, will never know what it is to enjoy your own garden yourself. Now I"—Lavinia began to speak a little pompously, as if she were contemplating the laying out of several acres at least with her own hands—"I shall look after my flowers myself, without a tiresome gardener to carry out my ideas all in the wrong way."

"Or a Man of Wrath to jibe at when you are out of temper," I retorted a little crossly, for I did not want to talk to Lavinia about her bulbs any more.

But for some days after this interview my cousin assumed an attitude of unaccustomed haughtiness towards me, and upon my next visit I found the only road to her favour lay through her garden, which, by the way, did not seem to me to prosper. But Lavinia appeared quite satisfied and undertook to explain the principle of the starch-pans to me. She said it was quite simple, and, of course, if a handful of stones and water, with no other air and light than that afforded to an inside London window-sill, could produce a basin full of flowers, the simplicity of the method was unquestionable. At the same time I could not entirely grasp it, any more than I can grasp the boasted simplicity of any of Lavinia's methods, which to my limited intelligence appear excessively involved.

"Do you think they will really ever grow?" I asked.

"Grow! why, of course, Jack." She pointed triumphantly to one green spike, which certainly showed a tendency to shoot heavenward. "It is more than you deserve," she continued, "but if you come and see me on New Year's Day you shall have a bouquet of daffodils. I think they are daffodils, but I get a little confused between them all, and whatever they are they will be worth all your orchids and roses put together."

I expressed myself entirely convinced upon this point, and as a reward for my humility was permitted to carry Lavinia and my aunt off to lunch at Prince's.

I did not see my cousin for some weeks after this; but by New Year's Day I was in town again and hastened to present myself. It was rather a small and wistful Lavinia that I found cowering over the fire, but my eye lighting upon her window-sill, and my mind being full of a previous conversation, I drew my own conclusions. There bloomed, in a solitary and unprotected glory, one long-legged Japanese narcissus surrounded by its own handsome sheaf of leaves—and nothing else! Somehow, my basket of orchids seemed to make matters worse.

"Don't give them to me yet, Jack," pleaded Lavinia woefully following the direction of my eyes.

So I put them on the table and walked over to the starch-pans. Yes, the other bulbs were there all right, but they had the appearance of having celebrated the advent of the New Century by a football match amongst themselves. Some were lying on their sides; two cheek by jowl in drunken good-fellowship; and another in respectable aloofness, but all showing an indecent amount of white fibrous root above the stones.

"You see, Jack, the pans were heavy"—my cousin had crept up behind me and was looking over my shoulder—"and I've lifted them about a good deal, and then sometimes I stirred the gravel a little to see how they were getting on."

"You have got one beauty anyhow," said I, determined to be consolatory.

"But that's a mistake," said Lavinia, still melancholy; "they ought to be daffodils."

Then our eyes met, a sudden gleam came into Lavinia's, her dimple reappeared, and we both laughed.

"It takes a man not to say 'I told you so,'" she said, sobered the next minute and slipping a small cold hand into mine.

With great restraint I continued to talk about the bulbs; "they are all shooting," I protested valiantly—"and if they are daffodils they will bloom later— by March you will have a fine show." But my efforts to console Lavinia were not apparently successful. Her face assumed an expression of yet deeper gloom and there was a suspicion of tears on her eyelashes. "Lavinia!" I exclaimed, and in my dismay I probably called her by some other names: "You surely don't mind like that; it only means waiting until March."

"And in February we start for Egypt, wailed Lavinia; "so what's the good of that!"

And then it was explained to me, somewhat spasmodically, that the condition of my uncle's throat necessitated the removal of himself and his family from all their friends and occupations for an apparently indefinite period. "We may be away for more than a year," was my cousin's mournful conclusion of her tale; and this time her gloom was only surpassed by my own. Lavinia by now was resignedly sniffing the orchids, oblivious apparently that the hand still remained in mine.

"And what's to become of me!" said I; but my cousin instantly withdrew her hand and tried to wink away her tears.

"I think we had better begin to say good-bye," she said firmly.

"We will begin as often as you like," I replied, "but we will never finish."

"It's all very well for you, Jack, with your gardeners and your hot-houses." And though her voice quivered, there was a momentary return of her usual defiant inconsistency about Lavinia. "But there will be only dried-up old mummies in Egypt," she went on, again dismally, "and I shall never see my dear daff——" Then she subsided altogether and buried her face in the orchids.

So it was finally conveyed to my dull masculine mind that the daffodils were not the only things that the mummies would have to replace and I seized my opportunity.

After all, Lavinia was not hard to persuade that hot-houses and gardeners have their merits, and in quite a few minutes the April sun came back into her eyes—this time to stay.

"I suppose I was not meant to be a gardener after all," she said presently, with a contented sigh.

"No, but you will have several to scold," said I, and a Man of Wrath into the bargain."

Lavinia blushed, and so it was settled; and she has given me leave to write as many Love-Letters as I like —provided they are never published.—Westminster.

JOHN BULL AND HIS CRICKET.

BY CAPTAIN PHILIP TREVOR.

"THAT, sir," said John Bull, pointing to the Yorkshiremen who were walking into the field, "is the finest county eleven that has ever been."

He spread himself largely in the comfortable seat which he had selected, and was pleased to accord me the honour of sitting beside him.

"And a real county eleven?" said I.

"Yes; Yorkshire born and bred, all of them."

"You don't approve, then, of the purchase system?"

"On principle, certainly not. And yet," he added, yielding at once to the influence of that solid good sense which has always been characteristic of him, "in practice all county elevens cannot, as yet, be conducted upon the Yorkshire lines."

"But they should be as far as possible?"

"Certainly. And there should distinctly be a limit fixed for this traffic in cricketers."

"I don't quite follow you. Do you mean——"

"Mean?" he snapped at me sharply, "The allusion is clear enough. There ought, at any rate, to be no cause to travel 12,000 miles to procure the mainstay of a county which includes within its borders the capital of the world."

"Is London the capital of the world?" I ventured to say, endeavouring to assume a musing tone.

That roused John Bull. I felt sure that it would.

"I was under the impression," he said with scathing irony, "that I was addressing a British officer. Correct me," he continued with ominous suavity, "if your nationality——"

I hastened to interrupt him, for he is ugly in his British moods

"I was," I said, "only speaking as a pedant, I admit. I could not remember London being so described in any geography book that I had read."

"I checked myself from adding "Not even in 'Little Arthur's England.'" He was only partially appeased, so I strategically got back to cricket.

"Don't you think, then, that Ranjitsinhji should play for Sussex!"

"I wish you would try to be relevant." That was all I could get out of him by way of reply for a while. However, on my begging, with no little humility, that he would explain the difference, he consented to renew the subject.

"There is absolutely no parallel in any shape or form," said he emphatically, "between Albert Trott playing for Middlesex and Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji playing for Sussex. The case of the former you know. You appear to have forgotten Ranjitsinhji's history."

I was about to speak, but he had taken the floor and would brook no interruption.

"Ranjitsinhji came over to this country as a boy, was educated at our greatest University——"

"Poor Oxford!" I murmured.

He flashed an angry look at me.

"Was educated at one of our greatest Universities," he proceeded, punctuating each word with slow emphasis. "I said that, I believe; did I not, sir?"

"You did, sir."

It was shameless of me, perhaps; but there was a look in his eye which decided me in treating him as if he were the Mikado.

"And worked his way," he resumed, "in spite of unjust and un-English"—he thumped the ground with his stick—"un-English opposition to his Blue."

"Ever since then he has made his home with us, winter and summer. He honours Sussex, sir, and he honours us. And he has done more than that."

John warmed to his work as he proceeded.

"He has done much to strengthen that Imperial link which, forged some time since, was nevertheless in danger of snapping. And as a batsman," he concluded somewhat abruptly, "he has——"

"Yes?" I said, for he hesitated a moment.

"Of course, you know, you must exclude my old, old friend Dr. Grace from all comparisons."

"Of course."

"Well, then he has, as a batsman, easily, entirely and completely beaten us all at our own game."

"Of that," said I, "there is no shadow of a doubt." I spoke as confidently as John Bull himself.

There was a dramatic pause. I dared not break the silence, for I was sure that John was about to do some great thing.

He rose slowly from his seat and said.

"Sir, I take off my hat to Ranjitsinhji." And he suited the action to the word.

A long period of history flashed through my brain as he did so. This, indeed, was an honour for the great revolutionary batsman. I could count on the fingers of one hand the men who owed no allegiance to the British Crown whom John had honoured thus. Garibaldi and the Prince Imperial, for instance, he had so treated designedly and with intention, whilst at the passing of the great Queen emotion had caused him to uncover to the Kaiser.

But it was only, I say, an instantaneous flash of history that affected me. I had scarcely time to gaze a moment at that stalwart figure standing reverently hat in hand, in honour of a great man.

"Sit down, sir, sit down!" yelled our neighbours.

For an instant John glared at them fiercely, and then I ventured to pluck him by the coat-tails.

"Mr. Jessop is waiting to go on, sir, and so is Wilfrid Rhodes," I whispered. "You're standing behind the bowler's arm."

The angry frown which had gathered on his face broke and spread into a grimace as he realised that he had been convicted of the unforgivable sin in his own national game. By way of softening his repulse I said:

"But I don't suppose that makes any real difference to Mr. Jessop. A more fastidious and fanciful cricketer would—"

"Exactly said he, once more resuming his authoritative tone.

"There's far too much perjury committed on that subject."

"But men moving about behind the bowler's arm surely annoy first-class cricketers?"

"No, sir; they annoy second-class men playing in first-class cricket. I remember once, though," he added with a chuckle, "a first-class cricketer—first-class officially, you'll understand—being much annoyed because he had not noticed the men who had been moving about behind the arm whilst he was batting."

His good-humour returned as he exploded this little anecdote, and he at once became an enthusiastic spectator of the game.

"Next to Ranjitsinhji, he said decisively, "that man is the most remarkable batsman of this or of any time." And he pointed to Mr. Jessop.

"Where do you rank him?" I asked.

"Where I said," was the tart answer.

"But what about Abel, Hayward, Shrewsbury, Gunn?" He interrupted me.

"Well, what about them?"

"I was only going to suggest," said I, "that——"

"Suggest? I'll give you four more names—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. MacLaren, Mr. Fry—and I dare say I could find you four more; but that doesn't bear upon what I said."

"How d'you mean?"

"We can measure all those men," said Mr. Bull, becoming critical, "but we have not yet found the means of measuring Mr. Jessop."

And he proceeded to give me a lengthy disquisition on the great hitter which I cannot reproduce verbatim, I remember, however that he made a great point of Mr. Jessop's negative and moral value to a side as well as of his positive and practical value. And certainly the match which we were watching bore out his contentions. With the rest of the batsmen Rhodes, with a sticky wicket to help him, was doing very much as he pleased. "They're more than half out before they 're in," said John, with just a shade of contempt in the tone of pity in which he spoke, "Look at them."

"Quite so, but Rhodes on this wicket——"

"Yes, yes, I know. But they needn't help him. Those ten men and this bit of drying sun will give him all the help he wants. I like white on the cricket field as the prevailing colour, but I am not fond of the white flag there—or," he added ominously, "elsewhere either, for the matter of that." John Bull's attempts at epigram are generally clumsy, especially when he essays to be severe, so I ignored the latter part of the allusion.

"I suppose," said I ere he could wander adrift again from the subject of cricket, "that you admit that on a sticky wicket, 'Rhodes is the best——'"

"He's the best bowler in the land on any wicket," was the decisive reply. "Indeed, he's the best bowler in the world."

He turned and looked me full in the face. He is I fear, a little suspicious. Anyhow, before I could make any sort of rejoinder, he said with unnecessary emphasis:

"If you use the word 'insular' or the word 'prejudice' in your next remark, the conversation is closed."

I of course replied innocently that I could not discover the suitability of either in the circumstances.

Meanwhile the number of the great Yorkshireman victims was increasing rapidly. A shout from the crowd announced the fall of yet another batsman, and John Bull got up abruptly.

"I'm going," he said; "all processions are dismal affairs."

"For the spectators or the processionists!" I asked.

"For both, sir. And a cricket procession is the most dismal of all. Good-bye. I may not be able to watch cricket this week, but I want you to take a friend of mine to see a game."

"Good-bye," said I.

But I wondered who that friend was, and what, he would be like.—"Westminster."

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

An excellent postal improvement, initated by America, is now finding its way to the Continent. So far it has only been adopted by Austria, but it is said that Great Britain, Germany, and other countries propose to make use of it. It consists in selling stamps in little books, the stamps being separated from each other by oiled paper. They can thus be carried in the pocket without any danger of their sticking together. Under the present arrangement it is impossible to carry any quantity of stamps in the pocket without eventually finding them adhering to one another so closely as to be useless.

Lord Spencer owns a great estate in Northamptonshire, and also property in London. But it seems that the depreciation in his country property has been so great as to compel the sale of the splendid library formed by his grandfather, and the letting of Spencer House. Times are indeed changed since the day when his ancestor—"Jack" Spencer, the favourite grandson of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, who bequeathed to him near a million—came to town with three coaches and six, attended by two hundred horsemen, his own retainers. The truth is that old families who neither make money nor marry money are bound in the end to feel the shoe pinch, unless, indeed, they "strike ile" in the form of minnerals or a fashionable watering place.

Mr. Arthur Vizetelly writes: In reply to "Nap," the column in the Place Vendome was pulled down by the Communards May 16,1871, and set up again in 1875. The decree ordering the re-erection directed that it should be surmounted by the statue of France; but this was not adhered to and in accordance with a later decree Dumont's Napoleon, the "Corsican Ogre," in the garb of an ancient Roman, was put back in its old place. I remember very well seeing it come tumbling down on to the dungheap that had been prepared for its reception in the Rue de la Paix; it was broken by the fall, and a part of it, I believe, was stolen.

The Royal Literary Fund, which holds its annual dinner to-morrow, has existed since 1790, the cause of its foundation being the news that Sydenham Floyer, the translator of Plato, had "died in consequence of having been arrested and detained for a debt to a victualler, who had, for some, time, furnished his frugal dinner." The records show that the early donations of the Society were very small. A widow "with a family of four young children unprovided for" only got five guineas. In the case of the widow of a late Doctor of Divinity we read that "it was resolved that six guineas should be given her, two guineas at a time, according to the direction of Mr. Deputy Nichols." Five guineas were awarded to "a foreigner, author of two ingenious publications," who was probably none other than Chateaubriand; while the largest dole of all was only twenty guineas.

Dr. Paget, the new Bishop of Oxford, is fifty years of age. He is the second son of the late Sir James Paget and brother of the present Baronet. He married the eldest daughter of the late Dean Church, of St. Paul's, and was left a widower last year. He was a student of Christ Church, and won the Hertford Scholarship there in 1871. He took a first Class in Moderations and in Classics, and was subsequently a tutor at the same college from 1876 to 1883. From 1878 to 1891 he was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Ely, and from 1883 to 1885 he was vicar of Bromsgrove. He was Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology and Canon of Christ Church from 1885 to 1892, and has been Dean of Christ Church since the latter year, when he succeeded the late Dean Liddell. Dr. Paget will have to be reckoned among the "literary" Bishops, being the author of several works on ecclesiastical subjects.

With regard to the controversy on "The sermon was long and the preacher was prosy," Mr. F. W. Sullivan writes that he is well acquainted with both the versions mentioned, but cannot say which is the older. Because the triolet was published in a book of ballads and rondeaus in 1887 it is not clear that it is older than the version quoted from the "Eastern Counties Magazine." The latter, however, is an old friend of our correspondent's, and he remembers it being set to music and sung by a young medical student as long ago as 1884. Another correspondent (W. R. C.) writes: "In my 'Annual Register,' Vol. XV I have the verses quoted in their entirety. I quoted it from some American publication on January 10,1886, and a footnote gives 'F. L.' or 'Cy.' as I did not know of the source from which these lines (which rather struck me) were taken.'

The library of the late Miss Charlotte M. Yonge is being distributed to the four corners of the earth. Some of the most valuable books in her collection have been presented to Winchester College; others have been apportioned among her intimate friends, and the remainder, are now being offered for sale by a Southampton bookseller, and orders are pouring in from people who are anxious to possess something in the shape of a memorial of the late poular authoress. To every volume a neat label has been affixed indicating its source. There are about 900 volumes in this collection, the works being of a very varied character. Many of them are presentation copies from publishers or authors. One of the most interesting of these is a volume entitled "Heroes of Hebrew History." by Bishop Samuel Wilberforce. It was presented to the deceased authoress by the Bishop, as the following autograph inscription sets forth: "Miss Yonge, in grateful remembrance of many benefits received.—S. Winton. December 20, 1870."

The Peace Society, in preparation for its annual meeting on Tuesday next, has issued an advanced copy of its report "During the century with which this Society is contemporaneous," it says, "the progress made has been such as its founders never dared to anticipate. The principle of arbitration has so far entered into the actual procedure of diplomacy and Governments that over 200 instances of its application have occurred in the interval; arbitration clauses and stipulations have been inserted in a considerable number of International treaties, while others have been formed for that purpose alone; the principle has been formally adopted by nearly all Parliaments; and best of all the institution of arbitration, as a mode of international procedure, has been placed upon a permanent basis in The Hague Tribunal." The report states that there are fourteen cases in readiness for the Permanent International Court of Arbitration, to be opened shortly at The Hague.

The commissariat arrangements of a great steamship company almost equal in magnitude those of a small army. The North German Lloyd is the third largest concern of the kind in the world, and its bill for food and drink last year ran up to almost half a million sterling. Fresh beef alone represented nearly 4,000,000lb. and 23,250 carcasses of lamb were used. Other items in the butcher's bill were: 322,621lb. of fresh pork, 455,481lb. of veal, 455,292lb. of mutton, 6,358 calves' heads 44,368 calves sweetbreads, 49,421lb of livers, tongues, and kidneys, 612,708lb. of salt beef 391,589lb. of pickled pork, 414,433lb. of preserved beef, mutton and brawn, 17,092 hams, and 86,494lb. of sausage. Fresh fish and salted herrings were provided by the thousand and preserved fishes, such as the tunny and the sardine, amounted to 50,000lb. Turtles, smoked salmon, fresh oysters, lobsters, and other shellfish were in proportion, and fowls were counted by the ten thousand.

The present time is what may be called the slot period in history. By placing a penny in the slot you may have your fortune told, your handkerchief perfumed, your weight and height registered, or hear selections from operas comic and otherwise, obtain a cigarette, a bar of chocolate or a square of toffee; a box of tapers or a stamped envelope, not to mention the latest tip from the racecourse. By doubling the contribution in the slot you may have your photograph taken while you wait, and by trebling the amount you may hold a conversation through the telephone with your friends in any part of London. The latest development of the slot system has been recently introduced in one of the large railway-stations. The novelty is a structure about five feet high divided off into about fifty compartments, with a glass front. If you wish to communicate with your friends and have no stationery with you place a penny in the slot and down comes a sort of reply postcard and pencil. A desk is provided in front of the machine for writing purposes, and when the missive is completed you drop it in another slot with the name in front. The person to whom it is addressed can see it through the glass. Another penny in the slot releases the communication. The weak point of the contrivance seems to be that so long as anyone (the addressee or not) feeds the monster with a penny it will yield up its message.

M. H. Berthe, in the course of the inquiry he is making as to whether or not his nation are travellers—his own conclusion being that they are not—has unearthed some interesting figures regarding the number of foreign visitors to Lucerne, which are published in the "Figaro." Last year, it seems, there were 139,475 foreigners who visited Lucerne, of whom 10,901 were French, a number which shows no appreciable increase on the four preceding years, Germans, on the contrary, increase regularly at the rate of about 3,000 per annum—from 28,661 in 1896 their numbers had swollen to 41,650 in 1900. Belgian and Dutch visitors together reached a total of 4,789 last year, or nearly half the number of French. In fact, it seems, according to the official figures, that every nation shows an annual increase in the number of its pilgrims to Lucerne except France. We should be interested to know what the exact number of British and American tourists was, or must we suppose that they represent the balance of 82,115?

PURELY PERSONAL.

A VERY vivid and charming picture of Queen Alexandra among her Sandringham people is presented by Miss Mary Spencer Warren in the current number of "The Lady's Magazine." "It is somewhat unique for Royalty to be kept waiting "says Miss Spencer Warren in the course of the article but it certainly happened on one occasion and the laggard was not the bride,bu the bridegroom. "How bad for Mary' remarked Her Royal Highness as Mary—the bride—stood pale and anxions the observed of all observers. And it was bad, but Lubin appeared at last, truth to tell in a bad temper. The graceless fellow had actually been sulking at home and would not start to the church fort the simple reason that a carriage had been sent for the bride, but not for him. No reasoning would move him, and one of his friends was obliged to go off, pos-haste, for the conveyance, the entire company mean while waiting in the church with what patience they could.

One more little anecdote of Sandringham life. It occurred some short time after the death of the Duke of Clarence. As all know, the Princess tried to hide her grief, which was shown only in her fading health and tender consideration for others. One day, while walking with one of her ladies in the lanes, she met an old woman weeping bitterly and tottering under a load of packages. On inquiry it appeared she was a carrier, and made her living by shopping and doing errands in the market town for the country people —"But the weight is too heavy at your age," said the Princess.—'Yes, you're right, ma'am ; I'll have to give it up, and if I give it up, I'll starve. Jack carried them for me—my boy, ma'am."—"And where is he now ?"—Jack ? he's dead. Oh, he's dead," the old woman cried wildly.—The Princess, without a word, hurried on, drawing her veil over her face to hide her tears. A few days later a neat little cart and stout donkey were brought to the old carrier's door. She now travels with them to and fro, making a comfortable living, and has never been told the rank of the friend who has tried to make her life easier for the sake of her dead boy.

May I add one little fact (continues Miss Spencer Warren) not connected with Sandringham, but speaking volumes for the gentle nature of the Queen, She was shown through a criminal museum, and countless methods—scientific and legal—were explained for detection and punishment of crime. "It is all very clever," said the kindly Royal lady, "but if the world was as anxious to discover and reward the good men as it is to punish the bad, what a pleasant place it would be !

Captain E. G. Wynyard (writes " A member of the M. C. C..") is in his forty-first year, but he is still the finest cricketer in the army. His appearance at Lords last week caused a slight flutter, because his county was playing Lancashire at Portsmouth, and he had come up specially from Sandhurst to play in a club fixture at headquarters. Age does not seem to affect his skill, and he kept wicket—for the first time at Lords—with rare ability. He has for the second time been made an instructor at Sandhurst.

When Mr. A. E. Stoddart took his second team to Australia, he was extremely anxious that Captain Wynyard should go. The difficulty was the question of leave, and a very high military official was privately sounded on the subject. The verbal reply reeked of red-tape : " If Captain Wynyard could show that it was of advantage to the service that he should risk the sporting credit of Her Majesty's Army on his own good or bad luck as a bat, the matter would then be given special attention." Though he could not go to the Antipodes, he is the only soldier who has ever played in a test match. He is also an old International, and once held the world's championship for tobogganing. So perhaps he is the finest sportsman in the grand list of distinguished Old Carthusians.

On the Phœnix ground, the record score had long been a certain 235 compiled by that fine Irish bat Mr. D. N. Trotter, Captain Wynyard, however, laying about him freely, had scored 233 without the ghost of a chance. Among the weary fieldsmen was Mr. Trotter, a cricketer who really never had bowled in a match at all. To the astonishment of his captain he asked to be put on as the final chance of preserving his own record. With his first ball he bowled the redoubtable Englishman, to his own huge delight ?

Not content with being patron of the M.C.C. the King has decided to have a cricket ground at Sandringham and has entrusted the task of construction to William Chatterton the Derbyshire cricketer. In his day Chatterton has been among the finest professional bats, though of late years he has grown into a stolid stone-waller. Except Davidson he is the best played the Midland county ever possessed, but it is not generally known that he hates bowling as much as Hayward does. Both these palyers have a conviction that trundling damages their batting. Chatterton was selected for his royal duty by the Secretary of the M.C.C. His brother formerly played for Derbyshire but died of consumption some years ago.

Mr. Charles Robson was delighted at effecting so creditable a draw with Surrey. He is the most cheery of good fellows and no amount of ill-luck spoils his optimism. By profession a mineral water manufacturer at Southampton he originally appeared for Middlesex after he had been piling up centuries for Bruce Castle. He is a sturdy plucky bat and keeps wicket when he can get no one else to put on the gloves. Working in cordial co-operation with Dr. Russell Bencraft he bears the brunt of the county cricket on his broad shoulders and even faces an adverse balance sheet with fortitude. There was much rejoicing over his first county century made at Birmingham last year.

The South African cricket team is a very strong one in all branches. Sinclair is perhaps the best all round though sometimes a bit lazy in the field when others have the bowling. In " Ned " Hallywell they have a perfect wicket-keeper, who stands up to any bowling. He is a starter, too, at Johannesburg, and one may wonder how the Galloways will be set going there if such sport as they give be resumed in his absence.

Mr. C. B. Fry is, perhaps, hardly one of the " Cricketers of the Week," but he is emphatically one of the all-round sportsmen of all seasons ; anyway, his name has just cropped up in my mind from the fact that I see that he has been retained by the go-ahead " Daily Express" people to do their admirable cricket gossip for them. I think that they couldn't possibly have put their hand upon a better man for their particular purpose. He is emphatically the perfect blend of brain and muscle, of " mens sana " and " corpus sanum which the exacting needs of sporting daily journalism demand. At Repton he carried all before him, both as scholar and as athlete. Coming thence to Wadham College, Oxford, he continued to make his mark alike in the schools and in the world of athletics. He was a " Treble-Blue." sporting the dark blue colours on the cricket field, and, furthermore, as a full back for the Association team and as a long jumper. Indeed " —apropos of this last—his wonderful jump of 2 ft. 5in. at Queen's Club in 1892 stood as the amateur record for several years.

Brainbam Park the family seat near Tadcastod, with its celebrated gardens (the house was burned down many years ago and has never been rebuilt) is now the property of Mr. Lane-Fox's younger brother. The Vice-Chancellor himself who is married to a sister of Lady Lovat's one of the old English family of Weld-Blundell, has a house in Cadogan Gardens, but five-sixths of his year have been, for a long time past, spent in travelling about England on the League business, to which he devotes his life. He is an admirable platform-speaker, with a breezy manner and a power of coming straight to the point, and no one can tell a better story, whether in good plain English, the broadest dorie of the West Riding or the brogue of county Leitrim, in which he spent part of his youth, as his father owned a large estate in that part of Ireland.

There is now in London one of the most distinguish missionaries the modern world has known—the Rev. Dr. Paton, the missionary-apostle of the New Hebrides who, after forty-two years of the most self-denying work amongst a cannibal population, and in spite of more than forty attacks upon his life, is still hale and hearty, and enthusiastic on behalf of his beloved converts, A very splendid figure the old man presents upon the many platforms on which he is to be seen every day for the next two months ; white-haired, snowy-bearded, with a charming smile and a strong homely Scotch accent. Yet he has many sorrwoful memories hovering round the work he has so emphatically made his own, Six of his own missionary band have met cruel deaths at the hands of the savage New Hebridians, and his friend Bishop Colcridge Patteson—the Martyr Bishop of Melanesia—died the same death at the same hands. But the old man goes undoubtedly on, " a very Xavier," as an admirer has called him in these later days.

London, May 18.

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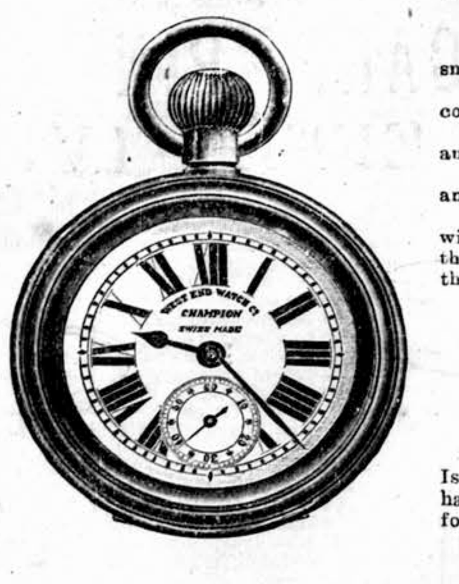

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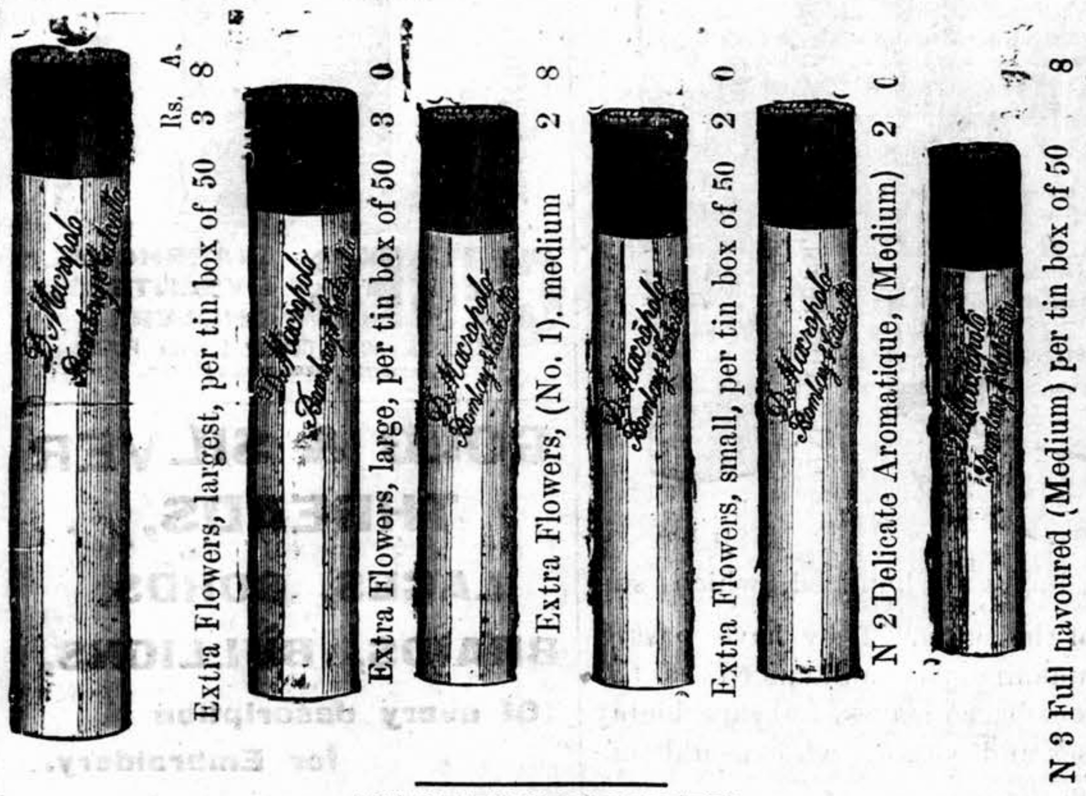

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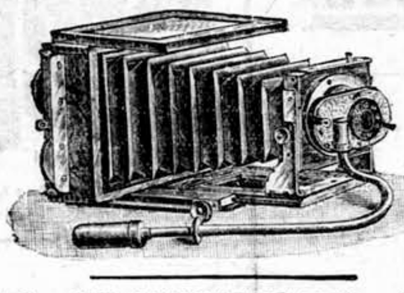

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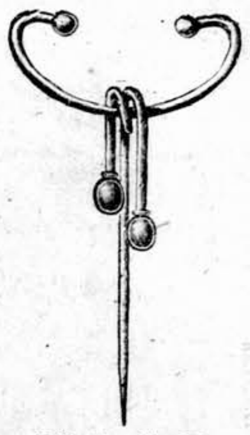

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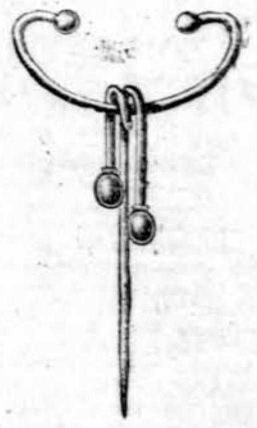

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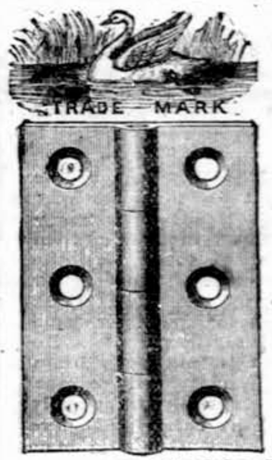

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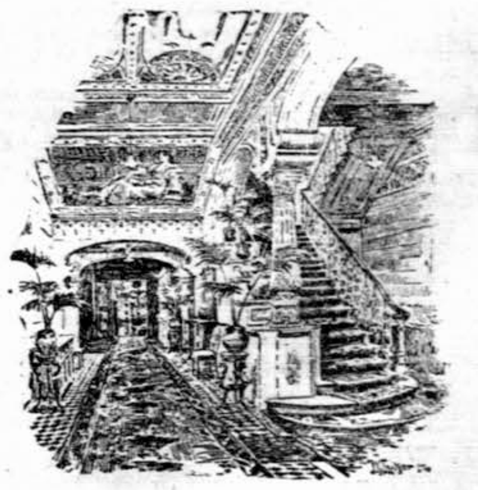

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